



THE UNION PACIFIC
COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

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OCTOBER, 1936



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 13

OCTOBER, 1936

NUMBER 10

Homer's "Odyssey"

THE second of Homer's great epic poems recounts the wanderings of Odysseus, King of Ithaca, whose name has been latinized into Ulysses. Though none of the incidents related in the Iliad are distinctly referred to in the Odyssey, the last great epic poem is in a sense a sequel to the first. Of the two poems, it has been said that "the Iliad is a tale of the camp and the battlefield; the Odyssey combines the romance of travel with that of domestic life." The keynote of the Iliad is glory; that of the Odyssey is rest, and yet the ten years' wandering of Odysseus on Homer's "wine dark sea", as he made his way home from the ten year siege of Troy to his island kingdom of Ithaca, savors little of rest. The twenty-eighth English rendering of the Odyssey into English was completed by T. E. Shaw (Lawrence of Arabia), first published in 1932. Shaw, whose fame as a soldier will burn brighter as the years pass, wrote into his prose translation of this great poem, a verve, vigor, and beauty, unsurpassed. Following his "translator's note," Shaw said:

O DIVINE POESY
GODDESS-DAUGHTER OF ZEUS
SUSTAIN FOR ME
THE SONG OF THE VARIOUS-MINDED MAN
WHO AFTER HE HAD PLUNDERED
THE INNERMOST CITADEL OF HALLOWED
TROY
WAS MADE TO STRAY GRIEVOUSLY
ABOUT THE COASTS OF MEN
THE SPORT OF THEIR CUSTOMS GOOD
OR BAD
WHILE HIS HEART
THROUGH ALL THE SEA-FARING
ACHED IN AN AGONY TO REDEEM HIMSELF
AND BRING HIS COMPANY SAFE HOME

VAIN HOPE—FOR THEM
FOR HIS FELLOWS HE STROVE IN VAIN
THEIR OWN WITLESSNESS CAST THEM
AWAY

THE FOOLS
TO DESTROY FOR MEAT
THE OXEN OF THE MOST EXALTED SUN
WHEREFORE THE SUN-GOD BLOTTED OUT
THE DAY OF THEIR RETURN

MAKE THE TALE LIVE FOR US
IN ALL ITS MANY BEARINGS
O MUSE

The Odyssey is the story of a virile and courageous prince who went into a ten-year war and helped to win it; who, then faring homeward, had many experiences. Some of these, the journey of the soldier into the underworld, as Lawrence said, verges toward "terribilita," and yet he came back to his island home of Ithaca at last, to find his palace over-run with predatory parasites who, contending for his wife's hand, spent the years consuming her substance. They thought him dead but he lived to "put up" one of the grandest fights ever recorded, cleansing his house, coming into his own at last. Homer was more than a matchless story teller, he was a character builder as well.

In the ten years of Odysseus' (to whom we will hereafter refer as Ulysses) wanderings, his wife Penelope, his aged father Laertes, and his son Telemachus, now growing up to manhood, kept weary watch for the hero's return. It was the custom of the country for a widowed queen to choose a successor from among the many princes who sought the power of sovereignty. Penelope's beauty and wealth made her doubly attractive and it is possible they even

"prized good living more than ladies' love."

Penelope's many suitors were not content to "worship from afar," or to try to win her with flattering attention and gifts, but instead, they moved into the palace en masse, consuming vast quantities of her sheep, beeves and red wine, perverting her servants and otherwise acting with a high hand.

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Telemachus was too young and complacent to assert his rights as master of his mother's house, and Penelope kept herself in the background as much as possible, and having caused to be set up in her private quarters, a mighty loom, she worked diligently at the weaving of a winding sheet of delicate texture for her husband's father, the aged Laertes, anticipating the day of his death. It was her constant answer to her suitors' importunities that she be not compelled to choose a new bridegroom until this task was finished; but at last, Antinous, her most aggressive suitor, discovered that what she wrought by day she carefully unwound by night. Certain of her hand-maidens who had found their own lovers among the queen's suitors had betrayed her secret.

Greek mythology and Oriental romance run strong through the *Odyssey*. Where mortal man leaves off and the gods of Greece enter, it is hard to say. The story is definitely complicated by the blending of mortal and immortal. The fate of Ulysses remained a mystery to Penelope and her young son. That he had incurred the anger of the sea-god, Neptune, is surmised. Ulysses had lain captive for seven long years in Ogygia, the enchanted land of Calypso. Then the gods met in council on Olympus, Neptune alone being absent. He had gone to feast with the far-off Aethiopians, those perhaps who but recently lost their age-old independence. Minerva takes the opportunity to remind the Father of the Gods, of the hard fate of Ulysses. It is ordained that Mercury will fly to the island where the nymph Calypso holds Ulysses captive in her toils, to announce that the day of his return is near, and next, Minerva is sent to Ithaca to strengthen the son, Telemachus, that he may go in search of his father.

Disguised as a warrior, the goddess appears before Telemachus. After receiving refreshments at his hands, the messenger, with that dissembling that condescends to falsehood in the cause of wisdom, said:

"Know my name is hight
Mentes, the son of brave Anchialus,
And sea-famed Taphos is my regal right;
And with my comrades I am come tonight
Hither in sailing o'er the wine dark sea
To men far off, who stranger tongues indite.
For copper am I bound to Temese,
And in my bark I bring sword steel along with me.

"Moored in my ship beyond the city walls,
Under the wooded cape, within the bay.
We twain do boast, each in the other's halls.
Our fathers' friendship from an ancient day!
Hero Laertes ask, and he will say."

Of Ulysses' fate the stranger declares he knows nothing, saying that he has a presentiment that he has been detained unwillingly. As his father's friend the supposed Mentes bids Telemachus take heart and act manfully for himself, giving the riotous suitors warning to quit the palace, letting Penelope go back to her father's house, next setting sail around the coast of Greece, suggesting to the son that Nestor of Pylos, or Menelaus of Sparta, could give some tidings of his father. Minerva, her mission accomplished, suddenly assumes her real shape, spreads her wings and vanishes. Then Telemachus, having recognized the goddess, feels a new courage rising within him.

Having found himself, Telemachus appears before the revelers a new man. Listening to the queen's minstrel, who chants a lay of the return of the Greek chiefs from Troy, and the sufferings inflicted upon them during their homeward voyage by the vengeance of the gods, the suitors are astounded by the words of Telemachus, when he tells them that he has taken command, bidding them to "feast their fill tonight", for on the morrow he would summon a council of the heads of the people, and there give them public warning to quit his father's house, and refusing to do so, he would make solemn appeal to the gods. The council is summoned, Telemachus makes his plea, and is scoffed at and defied, the suitors declaring that they would never leave the palace as long as Penelope remained there unespoused. Then an omen from Heaven appears. Two eagles are seen flying overhead, tearing at each other with beak and talons. Telemachus, finding no support in the council, asks but for a ship and crew, that he may go in search of his father. Then comes Mentor again with words of council and encouragement, a ship and crew will be provided. Taking his old nurse, Eurycleia, into his confidence, and without informing Penelope of his intentions, he secures provisions for the voyage—wine, fine meal, and grain. With the coming of night, Mentor summons Telemachus to where the galley with twenty stout rowers awaits his coming, the disguised goddess leading him aboard, taking her place beside him in the stern.

The voyagers soon reach Pylos, the stronghold of Nestor, who, surrounded by his sons, is seated at a banquet held in honor of the sea-god, Neptune. Pisistratus, the youngest son of Nestor, in the capacity of "guest master", welcomes the travelers, bidding them take a seat at the banquet, proffering the wine cup first to Mentor as the elder. Before they drink he asks them to join in their public supplication to Neptune, saying that as "all men have need of prayer," they would not hesitate to do so. Nestor then proceeded to tell the guests how

strife had arisen between the brother kings, Agamemnon and Menelaus, and how the fleet had divided, one division sailing straight for home, the rest waiting with Agamemnon in the hope of appeasing the wrath of Heaven. Ulysses, who had set sail with Menelaus, had turned back and rejoined his leader, and of his subsequent fate Nestor said he knew nothing. Disappointed, the son decided to return to his ship, continuing the search, but Nestor would not hear of it, offering to send Telemachus by chariot to the court of Menelaus at Sparta, and so with Pisistratus, the son of Nestor, as driver, they go on their way.

Arriving at Sparta, the travelers find as at Pylos, a high festival being held. A double marriage is being celebrated in the halls of Menelaus. Hermoine, his sole child by Helen, is to become the bride of Neoptolemus, (known as Pyrrhus, the "red-haired"), son of the great Achilles, and at the same time the young Magapenthes, son of Menelaus by a slave-wife, is to be married in his father's house. The description of Menelaus' palace savors of an Arabian Nights story. Telemachus wonders at the sight, and it is only when the feasting is over that Menelaus will talk of Ulysses. The presence of the fateful Helen, back in the palace of the husband she had wronged, is only one of the many stories told of her life after the capture and burning of Troy by the Greeks. Homer recites that Menelaus forced his way into her chamber at Troy, and with violent imprecation and uplifted sword, was about to take her life when, looking into her face, he was overcome with her transcendent beauty, and lowering his weapon fell on his knees at her feet. Menelaus forgave Helen as King Arthur would perhaps have forgiven Guinevere. It is not until the next morning that Menelaus tells Telemachus that his father was held captive by the goddess, Calypso. Again Minerva complains bitterly to the Ruler of Olympus of how her favorite Ulysses is treated by being kept an exile from home, and Jupiter is moved by the appeal and he at once dispatches Mercury to the island of Calypso, to say to her that the warrior king must be released from her toils. Mercury tells his errand, a bitter one for the nymph to hear, for she had set her heart on forever keeping her mortal lover, but obey she will, telling Ulysses that he must build his own boat as she had none such on her island.

Ulysses proceeded to build a boat, and when all was ready, Calypso stored it with food and wine, giving him directions for his voyage. Ino, a sea nymph, gives him a charmed scarf, which, so long as he wears it, will insure his life—then he put out to sea. For two days he tosses helplessly on the water, his bark at last wrecked, he clings to a spar until, bruised and beaten, he lands on the

rock-bound coast of a strange island. The poet's story of Ulysses' meeting with Nausicissa, the daughter of the island King Alcinous, teems with beauty. The princess brings the seafarer to her father's court where he is entertained lavishly. Demodocus, a blind minstrel, is bidden by the king to sing of the great siege, and how the Greeks, hopeless of taking Troy by force of arms, had to resort to the strategy of the wooden horse. All through the lay, Ulysses is sung of as the hero of the capture of Troy. Tears of emotion fill the listener's eyes, and the king bids the minstrel cease while he asks his guest why the tale of Troy so moves him. The stranger answered, "My tale is a long and sad one; I am Ulysses, son of Laertes!" It seems rather strange that the detailed story of the wooden horse is not to be found in Homer's verse, but instead, in the second book of the poet Virgil's *Aeneid*.

Ulysses then proceeds to relate the story of his wanderings to Alcinous, beginning with the departure of the Greek fleet from Troy. First, they landed on the coast of Thrace, laying waste the town of Ciconians. Instead of putting to sea with their plunder, the crews stayed on to feast on the captured beeves and the red wine. "Wrapt in the morning mists", large bodies of the natives surprised them and they at last disembarked with considerable loss. Next, as they were rounding the southern part of Greece, a storm swept them far out to sea and not until the sunset of the tenth day did they reach an unknown shore—the land of the Lotus eaters;

"Who on the green earth couched beside the main,
Seemed ever with sweet food their lips to entertain."

The seductive food was too much for the companions of Odysseus,

"And those who tasted of their flowery meat
Cared not with tidings to return, but clave
Fast to that tribe, for ever fain to eat,
Reckless of home-return, the tender Lotus sweet."

Those who ate of the fruit had to be dragged back to the galleys by force, and at last the eventful journey was resumed.

Bearing out to sea, Ulysses and his crew next reached the island where lived the Cyclops, a gigantic tribe of rude shepherds, monsters in form, having but one eye, and that planted in the center of their foreheads. Partial always to adventure, Ulysses landed with his crew to explore these unknown regions, an enterprise that came to a horrible conclusion. Alone in a vast cave near the sea shore, there lived a giant, Polyphemus by name, a son of Neptune, the sea god, who folded his flocks in the recesses of the great cave. It is interesting to

note that Halliburton, in his "Glorious Adventure," tells of sleeping in this cave with two companions, just a few years back. Ulysses and his men did not find the monster in his cave, but they did find great vessels filled with milk and huge piles of cheese placed around the walls of the cavern, and so they decided to await the owner's return. With evening, he came, driving his flocks before him, busying himself at once with his dairying operations. In the dim glow of the fire, burning within the cave, the giant discovered the intruders, who made appeal to his hospitality in vain. Ulysses reminded him that strangers were under the care of the god, Jupiter, but what cared the Cyclops for the gods? The monster seized two of the unhappy Greeks, dashed them to the earth "like puppies"—devoured them, blood, bones, and all, as giants do, washing down his horrible supper with huge bowls of milk. Two more Greeks served for breakfast, but the crafty Ulysses, having carried with him a skin of wine of rare potency, gave Polyphemus a drink after his second cannibal meal. Overcome by the potent drink, the monster lay down to sleep, whereupon Odysseus prepared the small end of an olive-wood club, pointing and hardening it in the fire, and next, with the help of his men, he thrust it full deep into the giant's single eyeball. Roaring with pain and now sober, the giant awoke, screaming loudly. After groping vainly around the cave for his tormentors, the monster rolled the huge stone from the mouth of the cave, letting his sheep go out, expecting that the Greeks would rush out with them. But the Ithacans outwitted the monster. The great sheep had been tied together, three abreast, and as they went out, each middle sheep carried a Greek tied under his belly. Ulysses, after tying the last of his companions, escaped by clinging fast to the wool of a huge ram, the king of the flock. When all had regained the ship, Ulysses shouted a loud defiance to his enemy. The blind Polyphemus answered by throwing toward the voice, a huge rock, which barely missed the vessel, and again the Greeks put out to sea.

The imprecations of the blinded Polyphemus were heard by the sea god, Neptune, who made Ulysses to suffer further trials. Landing on the "brass-bound" island of Aeolus, the "King of the winds", he won the king's friendship, who, on the departure of Ulysses, presented him with an oxhide tied with a silver cord, in which all the winds were safely confined, save only Zephyr, who was left loose to waft the voyagers safely home. When within sight of their beloved island, Ithaca, so near in fact that they could see the smoke arising from the herdsmen's campfires, and after Ulysses, overcome with long watching, had laid down and fallen asleep, the greed and curiosity of the crew prompt-

ed them to examine the oxhide bag which they felt must contain some treasure. Opening the bag, the winds rushed out, driving them back to the island of Aeolus, who, when appealed to by Ulysses, would not even let him tell his luckless story. Looking upon Ulysses as an ill-starred wretch, Aeolus drove him out to sea with the curse of Heaven on his head. When they next landed, they found themselves in the hands of the Laestrygonians. One of an exploring party was seized and devoured on the spot, and many of the crew were destroyed. Ulysses escaped with a single ship by cutting his cable, and he was again at sea at the mercy of the king of the winds. Perhaps if the winds of Aeolus had been left in the sack, mankind might never have been afflicted with partisan political speeches.

Pursuing their voyage, they reached the island of Aeaea, the home of the enchantress Circe "of the bright hair," daughter of the Sun. Dividing his small remaining force into two bands, Ulysses sent one band under his lieutenant, Eurylochus, to explore the interior, while he, with the second band, remained to guard the ship. The explorers found the palace of Circe hidden deep in the woods, and throwing open the shining doors, the enchantress gaily bade them enter, and all save the more prudent Eurylochus accepted the invitation. She then gave them a drugged cup which they drank from, and next she struck them with her wand and lo! they became swine in form, while retaining their human senses. Eurylochus ran to tell his story to his chief, who at once set forth to the rescue. On his way through the forest, Ulysses was met by a youth bearing a wand of gold—the God Mercury, who gave him a root of wondrous virtue. Armed with this, he could defy Circe's enchantments, so when she gave him the same draught she found that potion and spell had lost their power, and Circe knew she had found her master, "the many-wiled Ulysses" of whom she had been forewarned. That the hero, in spite of his many unfortunate experiences, remained with Calypso seven years, and with the enchantress Circe a whole year, would at least suggest that women were among his chief interests. Reluctantly, at last the enchantress bade him go, warning him that toil and peril lay before him, and that if he would learn his future fate, he would visit the Regions of the Dead and there consult the shade of the great prophet, Tiresias.

Under the favoring gales which Circe sends him, Ulysses and his men resume their journey.

"All the day long the silvery foam we clave,
Wind in the well-stretched canvas following free,
Till the sun stopped beneath the western wave,
And darkness veiled the spaces of the sea.

Then to the liminary land came we
Of the sea-river, streaming deep, where dwell,
Shrouded in mist and gloom continually,
That people, from sweet light secluded well,
The dark Cimmerian tribe, who skirt the realms
of hell."

Ulysses goes down to the shades to consult the Dead, the spot where the dark rivers, Acheron and Cocytus, mix at the entrance into Hades. From the mouth of Tiresias, the prophet, he learns of the future that awaits him. On the coast of Sicily he shall find the herds and flocks of the Sun. If he and his comrades leave them untouched they will reach the coast of Ithaca; if sacrilegious hands are laid upon them, he alone will escape and reach home after great suffering. Within the shades, he met many whom he had known in life, his mother Anticlea, Agamemnon, Antilochus, Patroclus, Achilles, Orestes, and others who figured in the siege of Troy. Tantalus he found in a lake of cold water which reached to his chin, but when he stooped to slake his thirst, the waters disappeared, leaving the earth below, dark dry. Sisyphus, the god "of labor spent in vain", was there, heaving continuously upward the great stone that forever came rolling back, and when the pale ghosts in tens of thousands crowded round him with wild cries, Ulysses lost his courage and fled to his ship.

Leaving the Shades, they passed the island where the twin sisters, the Sirens, lay in a bed of flowers, luring passing mariners with their songs. Forewarned by Circe, the chief had stopped the ears of his crew with wax, and had made them bind him to the mast, with strict orders not to release him. The deaf crew rowed on, despite their captain's angry protests. They next passed perilously through the strait which divides Italy from Sicily, where roared the whirlpools of Scylla and Charybdis, losing, however, six of their crew. At length, they reach the shore where the oxen of the Sun are pastured. Landing, and in disobedience of Ulysses' orders, the sailors killed one of the Sun God's choicest oxen, and when they next put out to sea, Jupiter raised winds and waves to punish them, and their ship riven by a thunderbolt, Ulysses alone was saved by being cast, sore and broken, on the island of Calypso, as has been told.

The story now returns to Telemachus, the son, who lingered at the court of Menelaus, doubtless fascinated and intrigued by the fair Helen, whose fateful beauty remained undimmed. Telemachus, at last homeward bound, bore with him as the parting gift of his royal host, "a bowl of silver wondrously chased, the work of Vulcan", too beautiful to come from any mortal hand. Helen added an embroidered robe "that glistened like a star", woven with her

own fair hands, which she begs him to keep to adorn his bride on their wedding day. In the meantime, Ulysses, translated by the goddess Minerva, into an aged beggar, clad in rags, his flowing locks turned gray, arrives, and by direction of the goddess, he seeks shelter from his swineherd, Eumaeus. The story of the gracious treatment given the seeming beggar by the old swineherd again represents one of the finest portions of the great poem. In his beggar's guise, Ulysses enters his own hall, asking those who sit there at the table to give him some broken portion of meat to put in his wallet. Antinous, the most aggressive of Penelope's suitors, hurls a stool at him in violation of all the recognized laws of charity and hospitality. Additional insults come, and then the company quit the hall for the night, whereon Penelope descends from her chamber to meet the wandering stranger. There she talks to the traveler, who tells her that he is the brother of King Idomeneus of Crete, and that once, in his brother's absence, he had entertained the great Ulysses in his halls. Describing the mantle woven by her for her husband, brings the queen to tears, while the disguised Ulysses sets his eyes hard "as though they were of horn or steel". He comforts the queen by telling her that her husband is even now on his way to Ithaca. Incredulous, the queen thanks the stranger, and orders that he be taken to the bath and entertained as an honored guest. He refuses all attention save that of the aged Eurycleia, who, as she bathes his feet, notes a well-remembered scar left by a wound received from a boar's tusk while hunting on Mount Parnassus. The old nurse lets the foot fall, and upsets the bath, saying:

"Surely thou art Ulysses, yea, thou art,
My darling child, and I not know my King
Till I had handled thee in every part!"

Stopping her outcry, he charges her to keep his secret, thereafter lying down for the night on a couch of bull-hide in the vestibule.

The next day is a festival of Apollo, and it is kept by the riotous crew with more than common gusto. The stranger is submitted to further insult, and then the queen has thought of a new device to put off the evil day in which she must make a choice of suitors. From a locked chamber, she brings Ulysses' bow, the gift of his dead friend, Iphitus, which he had not taken to Troy. Her husband had one feat of skill she well remembered, that of driving an arrow through the hollow rings of twelve axe-heads set up in a line. She felt that they would all refuse the test but the insolent Antinous. Her son, Telemachus, sets the axe-heads in line, and claims the right to make the trial first.

Thrice he draws the bow string, when reluctantly, at his father's sign, he lays down the bow. One after another of the suitors in turn try to bend the bow, but in vain. Even Antinous and Eurymachus, the best, fail to move the string. Then the beggar guest asks right of trial, which brings down on him most violent abuse, Telemachus, however, insisting that hospitality warranted compliance with the stranger's request. Ulysses took the bow, turning it over, looking for signs of decay. He next brings notes from the tight-strung bow-string, "shrill and sweet as the voice of the swallow". At last he fits the arrow to the notch, and, not even rising from his seat, he draws the string to its full stretch and sends the arrow right through the whole line of axe-heads. This is the immediate prelude to the bloody tragedy that follows.

Odysseus aims the first arrow at Antinous, piercing his throat as he holds a golden goblet to his lips. We will not attempt the details of the holocaust that follows. Suitors, traitorous servants, men and women alike, die at the hands of Ulysses, Telemachus and their faithful retainers. Far off in her chamber, the queen heard not of the tumult. When told by the old nurse that her husband had returned and destroyed all her tormentors, she remains incredulous, holding that it was some deity, not Ulysses, who avenged their combined wrongs. Full recognition comes at last, and what has been called the world's greatest novel comes to a gory but valorous end.

Run of the Mine

Work Well Done

THIS issue of The Employees' Magazine contains two articles (written hurriedly by very busy men) on the new power plant, and the new steel tippie at Reliance. Both jobs represent mile stones in the history and life of The Union Pacific Coal Company. When the property was first opened in 1868, there was no commercial electricity produced in the world. Experimental machines, galvanic batteries, and the horse-shoe magnet was the extent to which the science of electricity had been carried—just a few steps from the days of Benjamin Franklin's experiment in drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite string and a door-key. Today electricity has been harnessed to do much of the world's work. When Carbon, now a "ghost" mining town was opened, the men who so gallantly pioneered the job, built tipples of wood, and their power was steam used for hoisting and pumping. No cutting machines, no electric pumps, hoists or

locomotives were in use and human and animal force was the power behind all. The new pulverized coal burning boilers with a treated water supply and a high pressure turbine, mark a new era, and by a strange coincidence, just as we had completed a new supply of electric power, the two remaining electric power plants in the District were closed, one by fire, the other through a change in ownership.

The Reliance tippie of modern steel construction, represents not only the first steel tippie built in the Southern Wyoming coal field, but it is likewise the first tippie built by the Company to depart from the plans first put into effect in the late sixties in old Carbon. Here and now we wish to pay tribute to the fine craftsmanship shown by the mechanics, resident locally, as well as those who were brought from outside to erect both jobs. It was a joy to watch them at work, no slacking, no muddling, no work done to be torn down and done over, but all done right from the beginning to the end. The unskilled labor employed, showed not only a real measure of ability, and like the mechanics, no lagging or slacking was in evidence at any time—and the men, one and all, went through both jobs without accident of more than most minor consequence. Boys, we thank you.

The Glory That Was Greece

FOLLOWING our condensation of Homer's Iliad, published in the September Employees' Magazine, we present elsewhere in this issue the sequel to the story of the "Siege of Troy". The second story is that of the ten years' wandering of Ulysses, on Homer's "wine dark sea", wafted here and there by the winds of Aeolus, alternately watched over and made the sport of the gods, and the victim (perhaps a willing one) of the enchantress Circe and the nymph Calypso, this second Homer equal in majesty of plot and compelling interest to the story that surrounds the ten years' siege of Troy.

Students of Scripture have found in the two great epic poems of the Greek bard, a running similarity with the Hebrew chronicles contained in the Old Testament. The Homeric kings lead the battle in chariots like those of Israel and Judah. King Priam of Troy sits "in the gate" like David or Solomon, and certain of the night bivouacs related in the Iliad read like that of Saul when he was surprised by David. Ulysses did not hesitate to act the part of a spy as did Gideon in the camp of the Midianites, and as in the days of the Hebrew prophets "sheep and oxen, men servants and maid-servants" were the measure of worldly wealth. There are interpreters of Homer who find a close relation between his characters and their lives and the astronomical legends of the Arabs and Egyptians;

as for example, in the Iliad, Paris and the Trojans represent the powers of Darkness, who steal away the beautiful Twilight (Helen) from the western sky, while Achilles is the Sun who puts to rout the forces of the Night. Others see in the Odyssey the pilgrimage of human life—beset with dangers and seductions on every side, yet blessed with divine guidance, and reaching its goal at last, through suffering and not without loss.

To you who are sons and daughters of Greece, we commend the careful reading of these two great epic poems; they represent a measurable portion of your country's ancient glory, the last translation (into prose) of the Odyssey, by Lawrence of Arabia, a volume that will be read in the centuries to come. For what we have gathered of these two great masterpieces, we are indebted not alone to the Lawrence translation, but to two small volumes, with our name written on the fly leaves of both in lead pencil, with the date, January, 1884. The best loved one is a presentation of the two Homeric poems by Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A., an Etonian; the second a translation in verse of the Iliad by Alexander Pope. More than fifty years have passed since we bought (for a few cents each) and read these two little books, the re-reading of which, with the Lawrence translation, again brought to us more than a common measure of joy.

On Reading Books

JUST recently we read two books. One a novel, purchased partially because we thought it might equal as a story of the Civil War, "The Long Roll" and "Cease Firing", both written by Mary Johnson some years ago, and partially because of the sweeping demand for the book on the part of the public. This book "Gone with the Winds", apparently fits the age, containing plenty sensation, plenty sex, and a distorted picture of the people of the south, as well as the men who made up the rank and file of both the Northern and the Southern armies of 1861-1866. In our humble opinion reading this book represents a sheer waste of time.

The other book "Jefferson in Power" by Claude G. Bowers, American Minister in Spain, is a story of the trials and tribulations suffered by Thomas Jefferson during his term as President. The men portrayed are those of the men who followed General Washington in the making of the Nation, including such characters as Aaron Burr, the political intriguer; Alexander Hamilton, leader in the Federalist party; John Randolph, the Virginian, scholar, orator and mystic; Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, and others quite as well known. Mr. Bowers' book will serve to enlighten and educate millions and will survive long after the more popu-

lar novel has disappeared.

We did not intend to speak of pictures when writing of books, but having a couple of hours to spare while passing through Chicago recently, we saw "San Francisco" at a movie theatre. This was a picture worth while, and the sweet-voiced Jeanette MacDonald singing in Father Tim's church, and at the improvised morgue during the days of the San Francisco tragedy, gave us something to carry away and to think over. The movie people have proved their capacity to make clean, inspiring pictures, that interest young and old, and which lack the nauseating flavor of some of our best sellers.

The Basic Virtue

The following editorial, written by Rt. Rev. Irving P. Johnson of Denver, Colorado, was published in "The Witness", a religious weekly, issue of September 10th. With the newspapers, the public forum and the radio, submerging the people with vociferously delivered political information and misinformation, it is meet, as Bishop Johnson said, to stop, think and revalue the certain things that lie at the very foundation of the Christian life, among which are to be found truth, tolerance and humility.

IF THE modern world needs to do any rethinking, it is to revalue the Beatitudes which lie at the very foundation of the Christian life, and form its major premise. There are seven steps leading up to the altar of sacrifice, where men are 'persecuted for righteousness sake.'

"The initial step is that of humility which is profoundly conscious of man's own limitations. 'Blessed are the poor in spirit' is quite in contrast to the arrogant self-confidence of man's own philosophy. St. Paul acknowledged, after his failure to impress the intelligentsia of Athens, that the wisdom of man was foolishness with God.

"The muddle in which civilization now finds itself is the product of godless leaders, each of whom claims infallibility and none of whom offer the same panacea. They all agree that we have suffered from the stuffed shirts of a capitalistic system, but they have merely dyed the shirts red, tan or black and commit all of the sins against which they so vociferously declaimed. They have merely shifted the color of their shirts. Their schemes are futile because they are not founded in humility but in blatant arrogance.

"The egotist is barred at the outset from becoming a scholar or a saint. If he knows it all, he can never be taught anything. He orients science and religion alike to his own supreme wisdom. In Russia, Germany and Italy we have little men claiming

divine omnipotence. To an impartial observer of the whole scene, Europe is a lunatic asylum without a warden to keep the patients from destroying one another. There's a reason for this which is indigenous to fanaticism. The truth is not partisan and so 'because I tell you the truth therefore you will not believe me.'

"There are a hundred ardent partisans to one loyal patriot in the world. It is quite possible for those who call themselves Americans to dodge their taxes in order to produce campaign funds.

"Human nature is prone to departmental activity, losing sight of the whole in its zeal to propagate some fraction of truth which the man himself has apprehended. Such people see nothing but the valley in which they live whether it be in the streets of lower New York or the dogmas of a self-constituted hierarchy. They acquire their virtues by a process of mass production and excuse their vices by a vicarious transference of responsibility to existing institutions. This is particularly true of religious parties. As soon as a group is created and a leader accepted, they all become regimentated to the dogmatic assertions which become their stock in trade.

"Their virtues are those of mass production. They all say the same thing with the same implications. Their vices are transferred automatically to the system which they attack or with which they have become dissatisfied. They acquire their virtues from the new group and ascribe their vices to the old. They propose to reconstruct society on new foundations and to build a new earth without any God to hamper them, but they merely create another tower of Babel. In order to effect such a transformation they ascribe personality to institutions.

"The capitalistic system has all the vices for which the proletariat will substitute new virtues, although one suspects that if the individuals were transposed their attitude would be reversed. Among men self-deception knows no distinction of persons. Truth and error depend for their conclusions upon the major premises which are asserted and not proved. The false premise in much of the present chaos consists in the utter lack of humility in its leaders resulting in Caesar worship.

"I am told that the Church is silent. It has no G. P. U. to enforce and no accepted leader to interpret them. Perhaps the reason why the Master did not endow the Church with a broadcaster was because it would be involved in questions that were none of its business.

"The Church has declared its mission. 'I believe in God the Father Almighty' is her pronouncement, but she has no mouthpiece to advocate political and economic systems. Which shall they be? Communism which denies God, or Socialism which ignores

him or Fascism which exploits him or Capitalism which patronizes Him.

"The Church was founded in order that men might render to God the things that are God's, leaving to Caesar the affairs of state. That may seem to involve the Church in the accusation of impotence but it does not involve it in the labyrinths of theories. Fortunately she has no mouth to proclaim nor any arm to enforce nor any wisdom to enunciate a world system of political and economic order.

"She has a more vital mission and that is to minister to the humble and the meek and to raise the ordinary man to a higher form of spiritual attainment. She is hopelessly 'other worldly' and when she becomes 'this worldly' she misses her vocation. Not that she is indifferent to what happens in nations but that she does not possess the instruments by which to enforce her dicta upon men. She tried it in the middle ages and the last conditions of society, when she was through meddling, were worse than when she began to assert her temporal power.

"She is to create the heaven which permeates the mass, but she is not a place of merchandise to do the trading involved in the business. Invariably when she has attempted the latter she has ruined the batch. The Church is as silent about political and economic systems as was her Master, who preached justice and mercy but not political economy. He was betrayed because Judas thought Him ineffective and crucified because the rulers found Him critical of their morals.

"The Jews were looking for a Messianic Kingdom on earth and He asserted that His Kingdom was not of this world. He was a stumbling block to the Jews because as a Messiah He did not deliver them from Roman imperialism and He was foolishness to the intelligentsia because His message was delivered to the common man who had no capacity for philosophy.

"If you would interpret His mission, read the Beatitudes which begin in humility and end in persecution, then as now."

Books

A wise man will select his books, for he would not wish to class them all under the sacred name of Friends. Some can be accepted only as acquaintances.

The best books of all kinds are taken to the heart, and cherished as his most precious possessions.

Others to be chatted with for a time, to spend a few pleasant hours with, and laid aside, but not to be forgotten.

—Langford (*The Praise of Books*).

This Month's Poetry

As James Whitcomb Riley, known as the "Hoosier Poet", was born in October, 1853, it seems fitting to reproduce at this time some of the verses written by Mr. Riley. Born in Greenfield, Indiana, Riley, after receiving a public school education, became a sign painter, later turning into a strolling player, composing songs and remodeling plays for the company of which he was a member.

In 1875, Riley began to write verses for the Indianapolis Journal, signing same with the name, Benjamin F. Johnson, of Boone. His first volume of poetry, "The Old Swimmin'-Hole and 'Leven More Poems", was published under the pseudonym used in writing for the Journal, coming out in 1873. Written mostly in Hoosier dialect and without great gifts as a poet, Riley's verse contains a fine measure of sincerity, a rich native flavor, humor, and pathos. His children's verses appeal to all and include such favorites as "Little Orphant Annie", "The Raggedy Man", and "The Runaway Boy". The poet passed away in 1916, mourned by the millions who were familiar with his work. The poems selected for reproduction herewith are "The Old Swimmin'-Hole", "A Life Lesson", and "My Fiddle".

THE OLD SWIMMIN'-HOLE

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! whare the crick so still and deep
Looked like a baby-river that was laying half asleep,
And the gurgle of the worter round the drift jest below
Sounded like the laugh of something we onc't ust to know
Before we could remember anything but the eyes
Of the angels lookin' out as we left Paradise;
But the merry days of youth is beyond our control,
And it's hard to part ferever with the old swimmin'-hole.

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! In the happy days of yore,
When I ust to lean above it on the old sickamore,
Oh! it showed me a face in its warm sunny tide
That gazed back at me so gay and glorified,
It made me love myself, as I leaped to caress
My shadder smilin' up at me with such tenderness.
But them days is past and gone, and old Time's tuck his toll
From the old man come back to the old swimmin'-hole.

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! In the long, lazy days
When the humdrum of school made so many run-a-ways,
How pleasant was the journey down the old dusty lane,

Whare the tracks of our bare feet was all printed so plain
You could tell by the dent of the heel and the sole
They was lots o' fun on hand at the old swimmin'-hole.
But the lost joys is past! Let your tears in sorrow roll
Like the rain that ust to dapple up the old swimmin'-hole.

Thare the bulrushes growed, and the cat-tails so tall,
And the sunshine and shadder fell over it all;
And it mottled the worter with amber and gold
Till the glad lilies rocked in the ripples that rolled;
And the snake-feeder's four gauzy wings fluttered by
Like the ghost of a daisy dropped out of the sky,
Or a wounded apple-blossom in the breeze's control,
As it cut acrost some orchard to'rds the old swimmin'-hole.

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! When I last saw the place,
The scenes was all changed, like the change in my face;
The bridge of the railroad now crosses the spot
Whare the old divin'-log lays sunk and fergot.
And I stray down the banks whare the trees ust to be—
But never again will their shade shelter me!
And I wish in my sorrow I could strip to the soul,
And dive off in my grave like the old swimmin'-hole.

A LIFE LESSON

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your playhouse, too,
Are things of long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by.—
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know!
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by.—
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But Heaven holds all for which you sigh.—
There! little girl; don't cry!

MY FIDDLE

*Old Benj. Johnson's fiddle-playin'
'S most as common as he's sayin'.*

My fiddle?—Well, I kindo' keep her handy, don't you know!
Though I ain't so much inclined to tromp the strings and switch the bow
As I was before the timber of my elbows got so dry,
And my fingers was more limber-like and caperish and spry;
Yet I can plonk and plonk and plink,
And tune her up and play,
And jest lean back and laugh and wink
At ev'ry rainy day!

My playin' 's only middlin'—tunes I picked up when a boy—
The kindo'-sorto' fiddlin' that the folks calls "corda-roy";
"The Old Fat Gal," and "Rye-Straw," and "My Sailyor's on the Sea."
Is the old cowtillions I "saw" when the chi'ce is left to me;
And so I plunk and plonk and plink
And rosum-up my bow
And play the tunes that makes you think
The devil's in your toe!

I was allus a romancin', do-less boy, to tell the truth,
A-fiddlin' and a-dancin', and a-wastin' of my youth,
And a-actin' and a-cuttin'-up all sorts o' silly pranks
That wasn't worth a button o' anybody's thanks!
But they tell me, when I ust to plink
And plonk and plunk and play,
My music seemed to have the kink
O' drivin' cares away!

That's how this here old fiddle's won my hart's indurin' love!—
From the strings across her middle, to the schreechin' keys above—
From her "apern," over "bridge," and to the ribbon round her throat,
She's a wooin', cooin' pigeon, singin' "Love me" ev'ry note!
And so I pat her neck, and plink
Her strings with lovin' hands,—
And, list'nin' clos't, I sometimes think
She kindo' understands!

LOUIS THE LARGER

A lady purchased a Louis XIV bed and when it was delivered found that it was an inch too short for her husband, so she returned it with the following instructions: "The Louis XIV bed I bought from you is an inch too short for my husband. Please send me a Louis XV."

Obituary—George Allen Murphy

George A. Murphy, veteran official of Wyoming and Utah coal properties, died August 12 at Yellowstone Park, aged 68, after an illness approximating several years.

He, in earlier days, had served our Company as Material Clerk at Rock Springs from October 1902



George A. Murphy.

until September 1905, then as Chief Clerk to Superintendent George L. Black at Rock Springs for several years, when he was made Assistant Superintendent, Pleasant Valley Mine, at Scofield, handling that operation until the mine was closed down. In after years, he was connected as Superintendent, Safety Engineer, Compensation Department, etc., with the Inde-

pendent Coal & Coke Co., Royal Coal Company and the Spring Canyon Coal Company, all Utah concerns, the latter employment extending up to as recently as February 1934. He leaves to survive his passing a widow living with a married daughter now residing in Los Angeles.

Laugh and Grow Fat

There are many kinds of laughter. They vary in kind, in intensity and in volume. But all laughs are good laughs. Some people have a merry, rippling laugh; some have a soft, mellow chuckling laugh; and some laughs remind you of an asthmatic donkey. Still all laughs are good laughs.

A nice, clean-cut, hearty laugh is something worth hearing. It makes you feel good all over. Laughter is one of Nature's best medicines. It is far better than pills and lotions.

Laughter brushes away the cobwebs of the brain, sweeps out the musty whims and cranky notions and decorates the chambers of thought with joy and hope. When laughter enters the front door, despair flies out at the back door.

Laughter vibrates the diaphragm, shakes up the abdominal organs, improves the blood flow and promotes normal metabolism of the body.

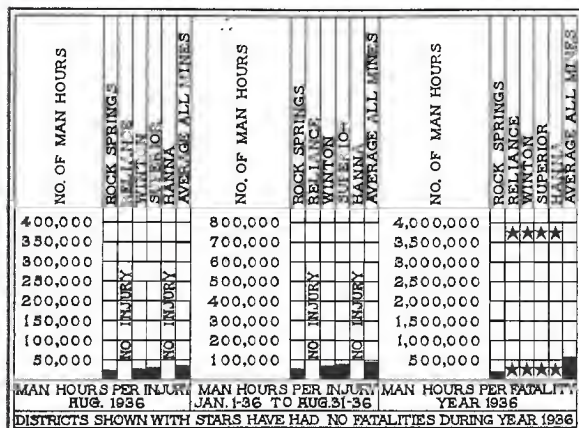
Go get a good laugh!

Wife: "Mrs. Smart has a new hat, darling."

Hubby: "Well, if she were as attractive as you are, dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much on millinery."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

August Accident Graph



IN AUGUST we are having to report more injuries than any previous month of this year, one fatal and eight other compensable injuries, all of which were avoidable.

The cause of most of these accidents for this month is that the workmen failed to *think*. Their work had become routine, they "let down" forgetting just where they were, and what they were doing, and this causes accidents.

Your own experience will tell you that for every injury that occurs there might have been many others more serious, except that you were alert, agile, and used good judgment in helping to avoid them.

No doubt the supervisory force also "let down" failing to observe some of the smaller things that cause accidents, and taking for granted everything was going along as usual.

"Accidents do not just happen, they are caused." Look over the list for this month and ascertain for yourself the logic of this statement. Whenever we stop working safely, accidents are going to mount, injuries are going to be more numerous and serious.

With the winter rush period still ahead of us, it is imperative that each worker, both surface and underground, pay particular attention to his job, familiarize himself with the safety rules and observe them so that he can work without causing an accident.

An old adage says, "Wise men are those who remember many times what they learned only once." This statement applied today should read, "Safer miners are those who remember many times the dangers they learned about only once."

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

AUGUST, 1936

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	33,712	2	16,856
Rock Springs No. 8..	39,830	2	19,915
Rock Springs Outside	19,792	0	No Injury
Total.....	93,334	4	23,334
Reliance No. 1.....	33,215	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	12,418	0	No Injury
Total.....	45,633	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	41,993	2	20,997
Winton Outside	10,388	0	No Injury
Total.....	52,381	2	26,191
Superior "B".....	24,227	3	8,076
Superior "C".....	24,500	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	588	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	21,805	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	15,778	0	No Injury
Total.....	86,898	3	28,966
Hanna No. 4.....	27,454	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	13,851	0	No Injury
Total.....	41,305	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1936...	319,551	9	35,506
All Districts, 1935...	242,101	3	80,700

JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1936

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	253,722	6	42,287
Rock Springs No. 8	290,752	7	41,536
Rock Springs Outside	144,555	0	No Injury
Total.....	689,029	13	53,002
Reliance No. 1.....	259,882	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	91,399	0	No Injury
Total.....	351,281	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	327,446	6	54,574
Winton Outside	75,138	0	No Injury
Total.....	402,584	6	67,097
Superior "B".....	160,699	3	53,566
Superior "C".....	163,212	3	54,404
Superior "D".....	2,618	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	148,862	2	74,431
Superior Outside....	104,489	0	No Injury
Total.....	579,880	8	72,485

(Please turn to page 402)

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections

Period January 1 to August 31, 1936

IN AUGUST, nine compensable injuries were recorded in four of the mines. Six "No Injury" sections, namely, those of James Reese, Anton Zupence, Jed Ormé, Sylvester Tynsky, Arthur Jeanselme and W. H. Walsh all had to be added to the injury column. This still leaves 53 inside sections with a clear record. All surface sections still have a clear record.

During the balance of this year each Section Foreman should pay particular attention to safety, giving proper instructions to all his workmen relative to doing their work better and with more safety, the proper care and handling of all machinery and more attention to cleanliness and orderliness.

		UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						Man Hours
Section Foreman		Mine	Section		Man Hours	Injuries		Per Injury
1.	Joe Fearn	Reliance	1,	Section 6	44,506	0	No	Injury
2.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	40,425	0	No	Injury
3.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	39,340	0	No	Injury
4.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	32,711	0	No	Injury
5.	Joc Goyen	Superior	B,	Section 5	31,934	0	No	Injury
6.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C,	Section 5	30,954	0	No	Injury
7.	Frank Hearne	Hanna	4,	Section 2	29,463	0	No	Injury
8.	Joe Jones	Hanna	4,	Section 4	28,560	0	No	Injury
9.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	28,287	0	No	Injury
10.	James Hearne	Hanna	4,	Section 7	27,804	0	No	Injury
11.	D. K. Wilson.....	Reliance	1,	Section 10	27,804	0	No	Injury
12.	Ben Cook	Hanna	4,	Section 3	27,797	0	No	Injury
13.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4,	Section 9	27,671	0	No	Injury
14.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	27,573	0	No	Injury
15.	Roy Huber	Superior	B,	Section 4	27,251	0	No	Injury
16.	Ed. While	Hanna	4,	Section 5	26,950	0	No	Injury
17.	James Morrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	26,740	0	No	Injury
18.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	26,404	0	No	Injury
19.	John Valco	Winton	1,	Section 11	25,718	0	No	Injury
20.	R. T. Wilson.....	Winton	1,	Section 9	25,480	0	No	Injury
21.	William Greek	Reliance	1,	Section 3	25,200	0	No	Injury
22.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section 9	24,731	0	No	Injury
23.	Paul Cox	Superior	E,	Section 5	24,689	0	No	Injury
24.	Steve Welch	Reliance	1,	Section 8	23,926	0	No	Injury
25.	D. M. Jenkins.....	Winton	1,	Section 10	23,744	0	No	Injury
26.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B,	Section 2	23,485	0	No	Injury
27.	Thomas Whalen	Superior	C,	Section 2	22,701	0	No	Injury
28.	George Wales	Hanna	4,	Section 6	22,589	0	No	Injury
29.	W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1,	Section 5	22,106	0	No	Injury
30.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 4	21,714	0	No	Injury
31.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B,	Section 1	21,630	0	No	Injury
32.	Thomas Robinson	Superior	E,	Section 3	21,119	0	No	Injury
33.	Charles Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	20,510	0	No	Injury
34.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	1,	Section 9	20,349	0	No	Injury
35.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	20,335	0	No	Injury
36.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	19,957	0	No	Injury
37.	E. Daniels	Rock Springs	4,	Section 1	19,803	0	No	Injury
38.	Sam Gillilan	Superior	E,	Section 2	19,775	0	No	Injury
39.	Enoch Sims	Reliance	1,	Section 7	19,719	0	No	Injury
40.	J. H. Crawford.....	Hanna	4,	Section 1	19,621	0	No	Injury
41.	Nick Conzatti	Superior	E,	Section 7	19,593	0	No	Injury
42.	Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Superior	B,	Section 6	19,509	0	No	Injury
43.	Henry Bays	Superior	E,	Section 6	18,410	0	No	Injury
44.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	16,590	0	No	Injury
45.	Joe Botero	Winton	1,	Section 12	15,428	0	No	Injury

46.	Raymond Dupont	Reliance	1,	Section 11	13,713	0	No Injury
47.	Alfred Leslie	Superior	B,	Section 7	11,977	0	No Injury
48.	Discontinued	Winton	1,	Section 16	11,942	0	No Injury
49.	Discontinued	Winton	1,	Section 15	11,347	0	No Injury
50.	M. A. Sharp	Winton	1,	Section 13	10,962	0	No Injury
51.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 14	10,808	0	No Injury
52.	Discontinued	Superior	C,	Section 7	7,945	0	No Injury
53.	Albert Hicks	Superior	D,	Section 1	2,618	0	No Injury
54.	Jed Orme	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	44,842	1	44,842
55.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	35,476	1	35,476
56.	James Reese	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	35,343	1	35,343
57.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1,	Section 6	32,739	1	32,739
58.	B. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	63,903	2	31,952
59.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	30,485	1	30,485
60.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4,	Section 5	28,357	1	28,357
61.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	27,706	1	27,706
62.	Austin Johnson	Superior	C,	Section 3	27,615	1	27,615
63.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4,	Section 7	27,223	1	27,223
64.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	26,075	1	26,075
65.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	25,739	1	25,739
66.	Ben Caine	Superior	E,	Section 1	25,424	1	25,424
67.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	23,555	1	23,555
68.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1,	Section 4	21,161	1	21,161
69.	Richard Haag	Superior	E,	Section 4	19,852	1	19,852
70.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	37,597	2	18,799
71.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	17,290	1	17,290
72.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	31,934	2	15,967
73.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	22,302	2	11,151
74.	W. H. Walsh	Superior	B,	Section 3	24,913	3	8,304

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Man Hours

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	144,555	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	104,489	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	94,343	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	91,399	0	No Injury
5. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	75,138	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936		2,351,372	27	87,088
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935		2,031,034	36	56,418

Monthly Safety Awards

SAFETY awards were made at Reliance, Superior "C" and "E" and Hanna Mines for the month of August.

Rock Springs Mines Nos. 4 and 8, Winton and Superior "B" all had accidents which automatically eliminated them from participating in the safety

awards. Rock Springs and Winton districts have had a particularly bad accident record for 1936 and it is now time that they "get hold" of themselves and better their records thereby enabling them to participate in the safety awards.

Mine	First Prize \$15 each	Second Prize \$10 each	Third Prize \$5 each	Unit Foreman \$10 each
Reliance	Mike Davich	John Bastalich	Z. A. Portwood	Ray Dupont
Superior "C"	Tom Croncy, Sr.	Roger Richardson	Geo. Fabian	Thos. Smith
Superior "E"	Darmo Maki	Wm. Edwards	John Zaring	Henry Bays
Hanna	Manuel Ladakis	Wm. Nelson	Robert Cummings	James Hearne
Total	\$60	\$40	\$20	\$40

Suit of clothes awarded Henry Verstratten at Reliance.

Suit of clothes awarded Colin Hodgson at Hanna.

Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8, Winton and Superior "B" Mines not eligible to participate.

August Injuries

JOHN BARONETTI, *Italian, age 55, timberman, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3. FATAL.*

John Baronetti, a miner of 18 years' experience in the Rock Springs coal field, a man thoroughly familiar with all phases of his work, was assigned duties on a work day to clean some slough rock off main slope tracks and parting tracks on a side entry where slope trips were relayed and landed. He and his partner were cleaning the parting tracks when for an unknown reason he walked out of the entry onto the main slope and was struck by an empty trip that was being lowered down the slope. He was killed instantly.

This accident was avoidable. Lack of alertness caused, no doubt, by familiarity of work and surroundings tends to make a man too sure of himself. This should serve as a warning to many of the older employes who are injured often and more severely than the younger men, all due mainly to the lack of alertness.

MANUEL ONANDIA, *Spanish, age 44, faceman, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 7. Fracture of left ankle. Period of disability undetermined.*

Manuel, an employe of 15 years' experience in this field, was working with other members of a shaking conveyor unit, extracting a pillar when a small bump discharged some coal off the low rib which struck his ankle. This accident was avoidable. The rib should have been trimmed, and all workmen, as well as the supervisory force, should see that loose ribs are kept trimmed before starting to shovel into the pan line.

JOHN BITANGO, *Jugo-Slav, age 41, track layer, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 7. Hernia, left side. Period of disability undetermined.*

John claims that while he was lifting and pulling on a heavy rail he injured himself. Many hernias can be prevented if workmen are instructed and shown how to lift heavy objects properly. Familiarize yourself with these instructions shown on safety bulletin boards periodically.

FRANK SHAMMANA, *Italian, age 50, prop puller, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 3. Hernia, right side. Period of disability undetermined.*

Frank was pulling props, and, as he was taking the chain off one end of a twenty-foot cross-bar, some rock fell on the opposite end which caused the end the chain was hooked to, to fly up and strike him in the groin.

This accident was avoidable. Prop pullers must be continually on the "lookout" for falling rock.

GEORGE BERRY, *Austrian, age 40, inside laborer,*

Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 6. Fracture of pelvis. Period of disability undetermined.

George was helping the machine runner move a cutting machine along a top or "breaking" entry and had knocked out or removed several props that were set in the entry at a caved room neck which supported some loose boney roof. Some of this boney fell and struck him while he was holding machine cable and leaning up against a prop.

This accident was avoidable, and can again be charged to the lack of alertness and attention to the work being done.

PETE LEODES, *Greek, age 40, prop puller and laborer, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 4. Fracture of big toe, left. Period of disability estimated four weeks.*

Pete was helping load some rails onto a mine truck and put his foot under the end of a pile of rails which settled down on his toes, fracturing the big toe of left foot.

Again this accident was avoidable. His stubborn resistance against the wearing of hard-toed shoes has always been noticeable. Lack of judgment and his own carelessness in placing his foot under the rails was the direct cause of the accident. There is no doubt that a protective shoe would have prevented the fracture of the big toe. Pete will have time to consider the advisability of wearing hard-toed shoes from now on while working in the Winton mines.

ANTON CHESNJEVAR, *Austrian, age 54, faceman, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 3. Fracture of toes on left foot. Period of disability undetermined.*

FRED CORRA, *American, age 44, pipeman, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 3. Fracture of right leg. Period of disability undetermined.*

LAZO RADICH, *Austrian, age 42, ratchet man, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 3. Hematoma of right thigh. Period of disability undetermined.*

These three workmen, Anton Chesnjevar, Fred Corra and Lazo Radich, were injured at the top of slope landing where the entire shift was being transferred to another slope man trip. As the workmen were walking to get on the man trip spotted on the parting, an empty car trip came in off the slope and struck them.

This accident was due to the failure of the night shift rope rider to throw a switch located at top of slope and his neglectfulness to ascertain that the empty trip started down the slope instead of down the "spout hole" onto the parting. This accident could have been much more serious, as many more men could have been injured, maimed or killed.

The man trip has been handled in this mine the same way for many years without a single

accident and everyone considered it safely managed. Corrections can and have been made to make it even more safely handled, but that does not lift the responsibility from men who are handling man trips or trips of material. Keep alert at all times.

Bulletin Boards



STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO AUGUST 31, 1936

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	10
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	6
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	265
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	26
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	22
Superior "B" Mine.....	10
Superior "C" Mine.....	41
Superior "E" Mine.....	32
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	318

Outside Employees Calendar Days

Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,134
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	714
Reliance Tipple	550
Winton Tipple	2,334
Superior "B" and "E" Tipple.....	1,690
Superior "C" Tipple.....	2,608
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	292

General Outside Employees Calendar Days

Rock Springs	1,446
Reliance	1,718
Winton	1,931
Superior	2,203
Hanna	306

Miners Learning First Aid

UNDER a Washington, D. C., headline of date August 21, the New York Times carried the article appearing below, which will be of interest to the many employees of our Company, as a few years since, it will be recalled, our men received 100 per cent the training therein referred to.

"Within a few months the safety division of the Bureau of Mines will issue its millionth training certificate to a graduate of its first-aid classes. More than 963,000 persons have been trained in first-aid and mine-rescue methods, under the supervision of Federal experts.

"During the past fiscal year sixty lives were saved as a direct result of the training given by the Bureau of Mines throughout mining centers of the United States. Since the establishment of this service training activities have been credited with saving 665 lives.

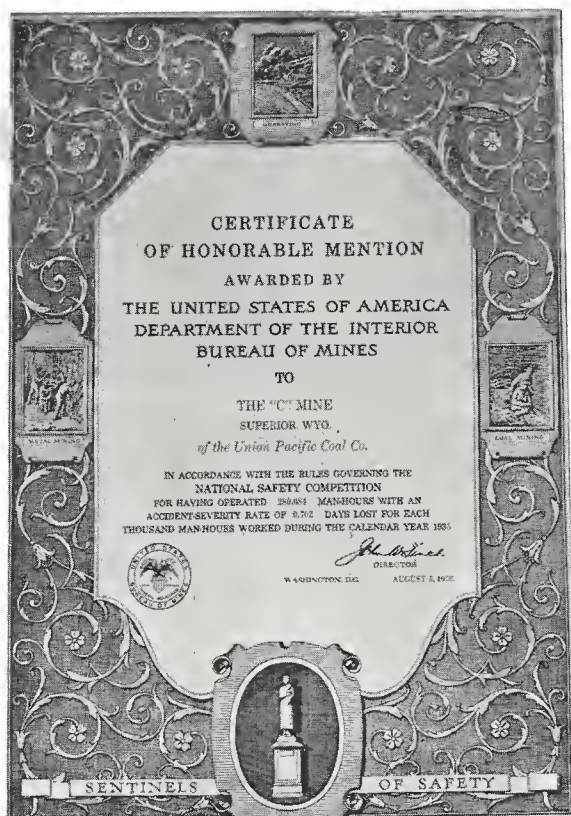
"Up to date, the bureau has issued 6,543 instructor's certificates. First-aid and mine-rescue work has been conducted during the year in 489 towns and in thirty-three States. Nearly 200 mines and plants have been awarded certificates showing that 100 per cent of their employees have received training. The field work of the safety division is carried on by a corps of approximately fifty persons, each a safety expert.

"In addition to the first-aid course, the bureau conducts a complete mine-rescue course, including instruction in the use of oxygen breathing apparatus, gas masks, and so on. The bureau also has devised an accident-prevention course for bituminous coal mining. This and the mine-rescue course are considered more advanced and more technical.

"According to official figures during the fiscal year there were only two major disasters, responsible for the loss of seventeen lives. In the five-year period before the organization of the Bureau of Mines, there was an average of seventeen major disasters, with an average life loss per year of 497 miners."

Superior "C" Mine Awarded Another Citation

Another Certificate of Honorable Mention has just been awarded The Union Pacific Coal Company by the United States of America, Department of the Interior, to "C" Mine, Superior, Wyoming, for "having operated 280,684 man hours with an accident severity rate of 0.702 days lost for each thousand man hours worked during the calendar year 1935."



Certificate of Honorable Mention awarded "C" Mine, Superior, by the United States Bureau of Mines for its splendid safety record during the year 1935.

"C" Mine had during the period mentioned three lost-time accidents, causing 197 days of disability.

The Certificate was presented to Mine Superintendent Brown, Superior, at the recent Safety meeting held in that district. It bears the signature of John W. Finch, Director.

The Automobile and Carbon Monoxide Gas

WITH the beginning of severe weather, numerous deaths occur in the millions of automobile garages owned and operated throughout the

country. The driver of the machine goes into his garage on a cold morning, starting his engine, perhaps after a great deal of difficulty, with the doors closed, the repeated attempts to start the engine, the gas generated during the warming-up process, when breathed by the occupant, very frequently bringing about almost instantaneous death.

In other cases, men enter their garages, closing the doors behind them, starting the motor for the purpose of working upon their engines, forgetful of the fact that the exhaust from an ordinary car contains from five to ten per cent carbon monoxide, a treacherous and most deadly poison, one part in ten million of pure air representing a definite hazard to life. A small car running on an ordinary mixture in a closed single-car garage can produce an atmosphere fatal to life in five minutes. No one should ever attempt to warm up an automobile or work on same except in the freest sort of ventilation.

A car owner working in the garage with the engine running should get out into the open air immediately on feeling the slightest headache. The most effective treatment of carbon monoxide poisoning is as follows:

1. The victim should be removed to fresh air as soon as possible.
2. If breathing has stopped, or is weak and intermittent, or present in but occasional gasps, artificial respiration by the Schaefer method should be given persistently until normal breathing is resumed, or until after the heart has stopped.
3. Pure oxygen, or a mixture of 5 per cent of carbon dioxide in oxygen should be administered for 20 minutes or more, beginning as soon as possible.

Like all other accident prevention work, the complete answer to the situation is, TAKE NO CHANCES.

Compensable Injuries and Manhours

(Continued from page 397)

Hanna No. 4.....	234,255	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	94,343	0	No Injury
Total.....	328,598	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1936.....	2,351,372	27	87,088
All Districts, 1935.....	2,031,034	36	56,418

Improvements to Rock Springs Power Plant

By A. T. HENKELL AND D. C. MCKEEHAN.

ELECTRIC power was introduced into the Rock Springs mines in the year 1892, in a very small way, the initial installation consisting of an engine-driven generator to supply a nine-ton haulage locomotive.

In 1900, four, 400-K. W. direct current generators were installed. These had their limitations, as power could not be transmitted a great distance as we know it today. However, main haulage entries several miles in length were soon developed, and in 1910 a 300-K. W., 2,300 volt, three-phase turbo-generator was added to the plant.

New mines were opened at Reliance, Wyoming, seven miles distant, and a 750-K. W. generator was provided, with transformers to step up the 2,300 volts to 13,200 volts. By 1915 a 1,000-K. W. generator was found necessary, and in 1918 a 2,500-K. W. turbo-generator was installed to supply Superior mines, twenty-two miles distant.

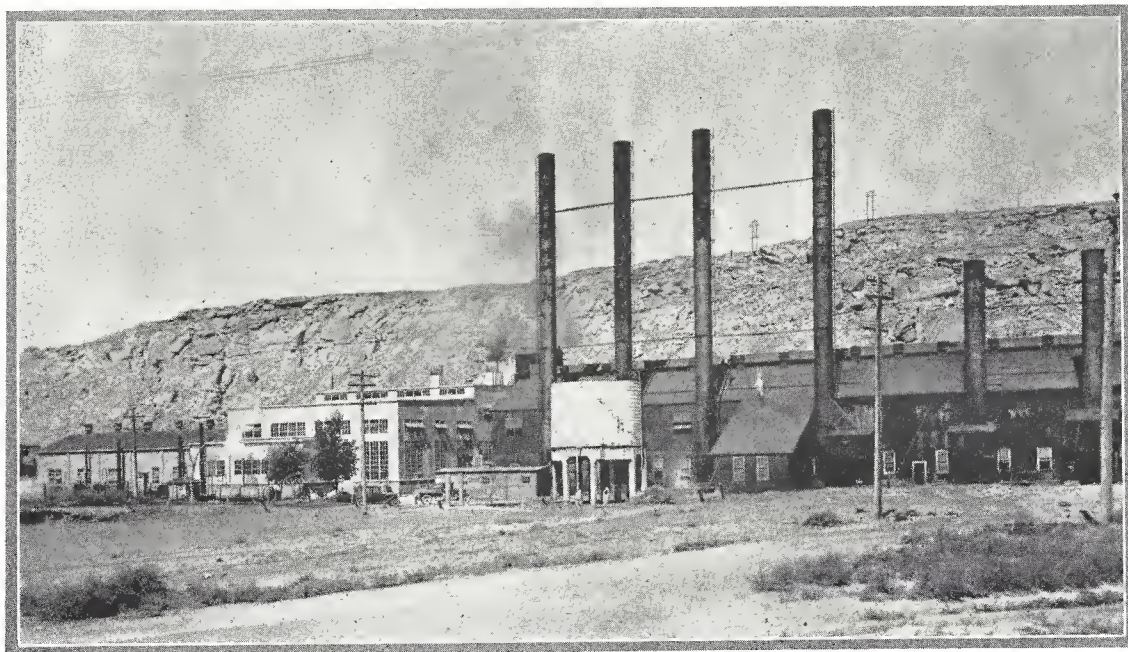
It was thereafter decided to scrap the engine-driven generators installed in 1900. The 300-K. W. generator was transferred to the Cumberland mines, and the 750-K. W. generator was sold. Two additional 2500-K. W. turbo-generators, one of which was installed in 1920 and the last one in 1921, were installed and proved sufficient for the next fifteen years.

Transformers were provided to raise the voltage to 36,300 volts in order that a larger amount of energy could be transmitted. The plant at this time contained three 2,500-K. W. units and a 1,000-K. W.

unit, which as the years passed became subject at times to excessive overloads.

During the year 1931, it became apparent that, if the load on the power plant continued to grow larger, it would be necessary to add to both the steam and electrical equipment. Considerable preliminary work was done on such an addition, but, due to the depression in business activity which was then sweeping the country, the plan was deferred. During the summer months of 1935, the plant overload became alarming and plans were again brought forward for the addition of a 5,000-K. W. turbo-generator and additional boiler capacity. After some discussion, it was deemed best to make no further additions to the old boiler room, which contained six 264-horsepower and six 304-horsepower boilers, but to start anew with larger capacity boilers, making use of higher pressures and temperatures.

The decision reached called for a 5,000-K. W. turbo-generator, which would be supplied with steam from a boiler of 75,000 pounds per hour steam capacity operating at 450 pounds pressure at a temperature of 750 degrees. A second boiler of the same capacity built for 450 pounds pressure and 750 degrees temperature was also decided upon, this boiler however to be operated for some time at 150 pounds pressure in connection with such of the old boilers as were necessary to keep in operation the lower-pressure turbo-generators. Orders were placed for the 5,000-K. W. turbo-gener-



View from south showing from left to right: the old Power House, New Addition and Old Boiler House.



Left—View from southeast, showing the Old Power House, the New Addition with the Hot Process Water Softener at the extreme right.

Right—View showing the South and East Elevations of the New Addition to the Power House.

Lower—Interior view showing the New 5,000 K. V. A. Turbo-Generator in the foreground with its Voltage Regulator Cabinet at the extreme left, and the Boiler Room in the background.

ator and boilers on February 3rd of this year, and the auxiliaries were purchased soon thereafter.

The plans for the building, having a floor space of approximately 11,000 square feet, allowing room for the installation of an additional turbo-generator, were rapidly completed, and the work of excavation for a basement 54 feet by 74 feet by 19 feet deep was started on March 9.

The lower-pressure boiler, water softener and auxiliaries were given preference in installation, as this addition would be an aid in carrying the early fall load on the older machines. These pieces of equipment were put in actual operation on the afternoon of August 14. The high-pressure boiler and turbo-generator were operated under load on August 31.

Both boilers are of the integral furnace design furnished by the Babcock and Wilcox Company. Each is equipped with two unit pulverizers, automatic feed-water regulators and automatic uptake draft regulators. Each pulverizer is rated with a coal grinding capacity for 40,000 pounds of steam per hour, but in operation are producing approximately 55,000 pounds per hour. Each pulverizer is equipped with a 75-horsepower motor, which also drives the primary air fan. The primary air is heated by steam to approximately 130 degrees F. for drying the coal as it is pulverized and carried through pipes to the burner, where secondary air from another fan is supplied in proper volume

for efficient combustion. This secondary fan is driven by a 50-horsepower motor. Draft for each boiler is supplied by individual induced draft fans, the stacks being only 60 feet in height from the ground level. The induced draft fan on the high-pressure boiler is driven by a 60-horsepower steam turbine, while the one on the low-pressure boiler is driven by a 60-horsepower constant-speed motor.

The high-pressure boiler is operating in direct connection with the new 5,000-K. W. turbo-generator, which is equipped with a surface condenser. With the surface condenser, all steam evaporated by the boiler is condensed by contact with thin metal tubes through which the cooling water is pumped. This method reclaims all but a very small amount of the water which left the boiler as steam, and as this water gathers in the hot well of the condenser, it is removed by a pump and discharged to the deaerating heater, where it is heated to 200 degrees and all oxygen is removed. It then begins its travel through the feed-water circuit again. Leaving the deaerating heater, it passes through a boiler feed pump to a high-pressure heater where its temperature is raised to 285 degrees, at which temperature it enters the boiler. Water to make up the small amount of loss, approximately three to four per cent, is supplied to the deaerating heater from a surge tank which is located in the upper structure of the building, and is connected to the treated water supply. It is only this small amount of water

which can give scale trouble in the boiler. Two feed pumps of 100-horsepower, one motor-driven and one driven by a pressure-control steam turbine, are used in connection with this boiler.

The low-pressure boiler is connected to the old steam main, supplying steam to the 150-pound turbo-generators which are equipped with jet condensers. In this type of condenser, the steam is condensed by direct contact with the cooling water, and is removed from the condenser by large removal pumps and sprayed into the cooling pond. Under this method, the boiler must be supplied with 100 per cent make-up feed water from the water-softening apparatus. The feed water for this unit flows from a second surge tank to an open feed-water heater, where it is heated to the boiling point and enters the boiler at about 200 degrees. Two feed water pumps, one motor driven, the other by a steam-turbine drive supply this boiler with feed water. All boiler feed pumps are located in the basement of the turbine room in order to provide sufficient head on the suction to allow pumping of water at this high temperature.

Both boilers are equipped with continuous blow-down, which is taken from the water line in the steam drum and is discharged into a flash tank. The steam from this tank is used in heating feed water, while the water which is blown is carried to the sewer.

Two sources of raw water are used as a supply for this plant, one the water from No. 6 air-lift wells, the other is water from Green River. As both carry considerable scale-forming matter, it was necessary to install a water-softening plant to treat all of the water used in the boilers and the spray pond. Treatment by the hot process seemed most advisable, so a softener of this type, having a capacity of 16,000 gallons per hour was installed with two filters and a back-wash pump. Lime and gypsum are used in treating the No. 6 water, while lime

and soda ash are used with the Green River water. Phosphate is fed directly into both boilers at the water line as a preventative of caustic embrittlement.

The raw water on its way to the softener passes through two heat exchangers. The temperature of the raw water must be raised to 200 degrees for proper treatment. This temperature is fine for the water used for boiler feed, but the portion used as make-up for the spray pond should be at the lowest possible temperature. Therefore, the first exchange of heat is from the 200-degree water leaving the softener for the spray pond to the raw water entering the plant. In the second heat exchanger, the raw water extracts heat from the steam from the continuous blow-down flash tank. The final addition of heat to the raw water is made at the top of the softener, where it comes in contact with exhaust steam from the steam-driven auxiliaries, pumps, fans, etc. In the case of insufficient steam at this point, the supply is augmented by flow through a pressure regulator taking steam from the 150-pound steam main, which holds the pressure in the exhaust line at about 3 pounds.

Steam for driving the auxiliaries on the low-pressure boiler and for the heaters which heat the primary air for the pulverizer is taken from the 150-pound steam main, but in emergency can be supplied from the 65-pound extraction opening on the 5,000-K. W. turbine. Steam from this 65-pound opening is regularly used for the high-pressure heater, while steam from a lower-pressure opening is fed into the exhaust steam line when necessary. Extraction openings on the turbine are controlled by the oil pressure on the machine, and in case of oil pressure failure, the valves close automatically to prevent steam's flowing to the turbine from an outside source.

Coal used at the plant is one-inch slack, unloaded from railroad cars by a conveyor and elevator



Photo of the original power plant at Rock Springs, opened in the year 1900. The small building in the center is the Hoist House of Mine No. 10, while the structure with smoke-stacks adjoining is the boiler plant with six boilers.

which is part of the old boiler-room equipment. The elevator discharges coal through an extended chute to the new Redler conveyor, which carries it to the steel coal bunker in the boiler room. This bunker has a capacity of 210 tons.

Ash from a boiler of this type consists mainly of fine dust. That portion remaining in the furnace is blown off the furnace floor by the use of a steam jet, and into a trench at rear of furnace. It is then hoed to a sluicing trench near the boiler wall and is thence carried by water to a common sump, from which point it is discharged to a nearby creek by the use of a motor-driven pump, which is manganese fitted. All necessary instruments and meters for recording data on all essential parts have been installed and performance records will be maintained.

The generator in the new addition is rated at 5,000 K. W. at 80 per cent power factor, or 6,250 K. V. A. at unity power factor, 2,300 volts, three-phase, 60 cycle, and is provided with a direct-connected exciter and voltage regulator. A generator air cooler was installed in order to minimize noise and the necessity for dismantling the generator for cleaning as much as possible. It is also provided with a differential protection which will open the generator oil circuit breaker and disconnect the field circuit in case of internal faults to the winding.

The control board provides for handling the new generator and three out-going circuits which require about 75 per cent of the plant's output. It is of metal-clad design, having semi-flush instruments, and it is designated by the manufacturer as streamlined, in keeping with modern artistry.

The oil circuit breakers are solenoid operated, a 10-ampere-hour storage battery being provided for the purpose, which is also used for emergency lighting of gauge glass on the boilers and separation of tramp iron from the coal before it reaches the pulverizers. During heavy load periods it is necessary to operate one or two of the present 2,500-K. W. units with the new machine, making a total capacity of 10,000 K. W. available. As the load grows the third 2,500 K. W. unit will be placed in service.

The switch rack, on which are mounted the oil circuit breakers, is provided with a double bus and a spare or tie breaker connecting the two busses. This will permit examination of the different circuit breakers without interrupting the service to any of the three out-going lines. Practically all of the auxiliaries are motor-driven, either at 2,300 volts for large motors or 220 volts for the smaller sizes.

The 2,300-volt motors are as follows: Four 75-horsepower motors driving coal pulverizers, two units for each boiler. Two 50-horsepower motors driving induced draft fans, one for each boiler. One 60-horsepower motor driving a forced draft fan for one boiler. The condenser circulating water

pump motor is of 200 horsepower, and there are two boiler feed pumps of 100 horsepower.

The small feeder motor for the pulverizers, condensate pump, and numerous small motors used in connection with the water-treating plant are supplied at 220 volts. A 20-horsepower motor-driven ash pump is provided to dispose of this waste material to a nearby creek.

The building is of Truscon steel, brick and concrete, and houses both the boilers and the new turbo-generator in a single room. A thirty-ton crane was placed in the building, and was used in assembling the new turbo-generator and the placing of equipment in the basement.

The plant was designed and constructed through the co-operation of the officials and engineers of The Union Pacific Coal Company, C. E. Swann, Chief Engineer; J. L. Libby, Assistant Chief Engineer; A. T. Henkell, General Master Mechanic; D. C. McKeehan, Chief Electrical Engineer; Morgan F. Roberts, Chief Operator; and Guy Stevenson, Chief Electrician. The representatives of the Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company were: Mr. M. G. Brennan, Consulting Engineer; L. J. Cole, Construction Engineer; J. W. Kerr, Foreman, steel and machinery erection; J. L. Beckham, Foreman, boiler erection; F. T. Lacy, Engineer; C. Dahlquist, Field Engineer; W. H. Goontz, Office Engineer; F. J. Christensen, Designing Engineer and P. E. O'Brien, Auditor.

On September 16th, the last independent coal power plant in the Rock Springs District was closed down, and the power requirements of the entire mining field, together with those of Rock Springs, Superior, Reliance, Winton, Dines, Blairtown and Sweetwater, are now being supplied from the enlarged power plant of The Union Pacific Coal Company, through its subsidiary The Southern Wyoming Utilities Company. The new plant represents the highest type of engineering skill and with all evidence of construction labor out of the way, the public were given an opportunity to go through the plant late in September. The plant is further unique in the fact that no injuries requiring loss of time were suffered throughout the construction period, and no interruption of the old plant was experienced.

Obituary Notice

Mrs. Hattie J. Libby, wife of James B. Libby, retired locomotive engineer, Union Pacific Railroad Company, died at the family home in Cheyenne after a prolonged illness on August 29th. Besides her husband, the sole survivor is James L. Libby, our Assistant Chief Engineer at Rock Springs. The funeral was held on September 1st, interment in Lakeview Cemetery, Cheyenne. She was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and had but recently received her honorary 40-year pin from the organization.

Engineering Department

The Dinosaurs^x

PART VI.

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 21 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

WHILE some of the dinosaurs may have exceeded all other animals in length, none of them exceeded the modern whales in bulk. Many of their striking peculiarities are enhanced by their great size, and were some of the living reptiles, especially certain lizards, such as the so-called horned toad, the chameleon, and the Australian moloch, enlarged to like dimensions, they would be equally bizarre in appearance.

Unlike modern lizards and snakes, the dinosaurs had no scales. The epidermal covering of some forms consisted of a checkered skin of mosaic plates, arranged in precise patterns over certain parts of the body and forming small clusters or spots which some authorities believe may have shown a definite color scheme. Such knowledge as we have concerning the character of the skin comes from impressions left in the enveloping rock, for the skin itself does not petrify. It persists as a black, carbonized layer which occasionally gives some evidence of the external outlines of the body and neck.

Skin impressions of a considerable number of individuals among the duck-billed and horned dinosaurs have been found, and these show patterns as characteristic as are the scale patterns of modern reptiles. In the more recent restorations, attempts have been made to depict a skin made up of plates, whereas in all earlier attempts, the skin was represented as being thick and smooth, like that of an elephant. In restorations of the large sauropods, the skin is still represented without plates, although impressions of a small patch of skin of one of these animals discovered in England several years ago shows a tessellated pattern, as in the "beaked dinosaur."

The outstanding paleontologic discovery of recent times was the finding in the Gobi desert, in Mongolia, of fossilized eggs attributed to the dinosaur. This discovery by the Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History settles a long-debated question as to whether or not dinosaurs brought forth their young alive or through the medium of eggs hatched outside the body of the mother. Several nests containing from five to thirteen eggs each have now been found in a formation of wind-blown sand in this great desert, some 750 miles west-northwest of Peking. If the nests have

not been disturbed, the eggs, some of which measure nine inches in length, are found standing nearly on end and arranged in concentric circles. They are cylindrical in form, a shape characteristic of the eggs of many living reptiles, especially the crocodile. This is to be expected, for crocodiles and dinosaurs probably sprang from the same stock. Some turtles lay soft- and some hard-shelled eggs, but dinosaur eggs seem to have been hard-shelled, like crocodile eggs.

Although the eggs of turtles, crocodiles, and birds, resemble each other superficially, they differ in form and microstructure. Van Straelen, from a microscopic study of the Gobi eggs, finds them to be distinct from eggs of any of the above-mentioned groups, but to resemble an egg-shell found in the Upper Cretaceous of Rognac, France. He, therefore, regards it as highly probable that both the Gobi and Rognac egg remains are dinosaurian in origin. Some of the Gobi eggs are said to contain fragments of embryo skeletons, but these fragments have not yet been subjected to scientific study.

One would naturally expect dinosaur eggs to be large, but the largest of those found is only nine inches in length. Since the reptile which is supposed to have laid them attained a length of about nine feet, the ratio in length of an egg to its parent dinosaur has been established at one to twelve.

Dr. F. A. Bather has called attention to certain large, flattened eggs found in the Oxford clay of England, and to a clutch of smaller eggs from the still older oolite, both of which have been in the British Museum since 1864. The eggs from the oolite are fully twice as old geologically as the Gobi eggs. Eggs of animals of any sort are rarely found as fossils, because they make an easily obtained food for animals of other sorts. We may assume that some of the same lot of Gobi eggs of which the fossilized specimens form part, were eaten by a small reptile, whose skeleton was found in a nest with the eggs, where the invader had evidently been overwhelmed by drifting sand.

Many of the Gobi eggs are thought to have been laid by a small horned dinosaur, known as Protoceratops, a forerunner of the larger Triceratops. Others are attributed to some of the iguanodons, whose fossil skeletons have also been found in this region.

The Dinosauria do not form a single homogeneous natural group, as paleontologists at first believed, but fall into two suborders, designated Saurischia and Ornithischia. The former includes all the carnivorous as well as the huge herbivorous forms, while the latter includes the popularly styled

^xFrom Smithsonian Scientific Series.

"beaked dinosaurs," which have a birdlike ischium and a prementary bone. O. C. Marsh, whose work on this group was preeminent, divided the Dinosauria into three suborders, known as Theropoda, or beast-footed; Sauropoda, or lizard-footed; and Prementata, or beaked forms.

The notion seems to prevail that reptiles, unlike man and other of the higher vertebrates, do not reach their maximum size on the attainment of maturity, but continue to grow throughout life, so that the larger the reptile, the older it is. By this reasoning, the dinosaur's span of life must have spread over an incredible number of years as we measure our lives today. Observations among modern animals, however, tend to show the fallacy of such an idea. Jumbo, the one-time famous circus elephant, a giant among his kind, reached his full height of eleven feet and full weight of six and a half tons in twenty-one years. An alligator in the New York Zoological Park grew in a dozen years from seven to twelve feet in length, almost the maximum for an alligator. Tortoises from the Galapagos Islands have been known to grow in weight from twenty-nine to two hundred and ninety-five pounds in seven years, and to reach three hundred and fifty pounds in less than ten years. If modern animals can grow so rapidly, it is reasonable to assume that those of ancient times could also, and that it did not require centuries, as has so often been supposed, for *Diplodocus* and his allies to attain their eighty or more feet of length.

Complete dinosaur skeletons are occasionally found, but rarely are they those of sauropods. The great size of this order of dinosaurs effectively reduced the chances of an entire sauropod skeleton's being quickly and entirely covered by sediments after death, and likewise increased the chances of separation and loss of parts of a skeleton after erosion (millions of years later) has again exposed it to view. The discovery, therefore, in Utah's famous Dinosaur National Monument quarry, of so perfect a specimen as the one now in possession of the Carnegie Museum, is of more than passing interest. The skeleton of *Camarasaurus*, as this particular genus is called, appears to be the most perfect specimen of a sauropod dinosaur that has yet been brought to light, and its preservation in so nearly its original form is probably due to its relatively small size.

Many curious errors have been made by paleontologists in the course of their studies of incomplete and disarticulated skeletons. No fossils have proved more troublesome in this respect than those of the dinosaurs, due to features of their skeletons which have no counterpart or even close resemblance in living animals. The story is told that among the first fragmentary remains of *Iguanodon* to be discovered was a certain pointed bone not unlike a small horn, which seemed to belong on the nose, as it resembled the horn of a rhinoceros. Later, the discovery of other specimens of *Iguanodon* re-

vealed that this bone was the reptile's thumb, which caused Lucas to observe, "To put his thumb to his nose was really an undignified gesture for so ancient an animal."

In making a restoration of this reptile for the exhibit of extinct creatures at the Crystal Palace, London, Waterhouse Hawkins drew on his artistic license rather than on his knowledge, and so provided *Iguanodon* with five toes. When his attention was called to the error by Professor Owen, who pointed out that the animal had only three, Hawkins is said to have replied, "If they were corns, I would be glad to remove them, but since they are toes, they must remain."

But why did all of this great tribe of animals perish at the close of the Mesozoic? This is a question often asked and one that the paleontologist can not yet positively answer. One student has advanced as a cause internecine warfare among the dinosaurs; another, that the smaller mammals sucked their eggs and thus finally brought about their extermination; and a third that epidemic diseases transmitted by insect pests swept them away, as it has many of the large game animals in certain sections of Africa today. The most probable solution, however, is that, being highly specialized cold-blooded animals, adapted only to certain modes of life and a particular kind of environment, the dinosaurs were unable to adapt themselves to the change which gradually came about in that environment, and consequently perished. We now know that toward the close of the Age of Reptiles, the region in which the dinosaurs lived underwent a great change in its physical features, which apparently, in its turn, brought about changes of climate.

(Article No. 22. *The Triassic Era.*)

The Wyoming Section A. I. M. E. Meet

By JAMES L. LIBBY.

THE Wyoming Section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers met at Howard's Cafe, Rock Springs, Wyoming, at 7 P. M., Friday, September 4, 1936, with 24 members and guests in attendance.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Chairman W. T. Nightingale opened the meeting, and the following officers were selected for the coming year: Chairman, G. A. Knox; Vice-Chairman, V. O. Murray; Secretary-Treasurer, James L. Libby; Executive Committee members, George B. Pryde and W. T. Nightingale.

The newly-elected Chairman, Mr. Knox, took the chair, introducing Mr. Carl Dahlquist, who outlined and explained the new steam-electric installation at The Union Pacific Coal Company's Power House at Rock Springs. The items included in Mr. Dahlquist's discourse were the hot process water softening equipment, two new integral type boilers equip-

ped with pulverizers for burning pulverized fuel, the fuel handling equipment, the new 5,000 K. W. turbo-generator unit and surface condenser, the heat exchangers, and heaters for the feed water to the boilers and the coordinating of the system of piping for new unit using steam at 450 pounds pressure and a temperature of 700 degrees, with the present units, using steam at 150 pounds pressure and a temperature of 470 degrees.

Mr. George B. Pryde next addressed the meeting on the subject of membership, stating that the parent body had a drive on which was quite successful in getting some of the old members back, also that he would like to add to the membership of this Section and that the young graduates working in and around the mines should be contacted. Also, according to Mr. Pryde, the Wyoming Section should hold not less than four meetings a year.

The retiring Chairman, Mr. W. T. Nightingale, after receiving a vote of thanks from the Section, remarked that it was a happy moment to have this contact with Mr. Knox, a coal man and very dear enemy, and that Mr. Knox once made the statement that it would be fine to see the fires of Hell stoked with Rock Springs coal, and the oil and gas men doing the stoking. This stoking job would include necessarily Mr. Nightingale, Chief Geologist for the Mountain Fuel Supply Company.

Mr. Nightingale then gave a hurried resume of the oil and gas development in the Wyoming fields, also the Rocky Mountain region, mentioning that California oil is over three-fifths gone and the last two-fifths hard to get, as it requires a great deal of pumping. He stated that Wyoming is stepping out as a big oil-producing state, and that in the next few years, the larger part of Wyoming's oil will be shipped to California.

The meeting was then adjourned by Chairman Knox, giving all that desired a chance to see the boxing contests, which included Max Baer as the main attraction.

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

In the National Safety Competition of 1935, 336 mines and quarries participated, these being from 37 states. One hundred and nine bituminous mines had 55 fatalities and 2,162 non-fatal injuries; 42,342,213 man hours; 505,834 days of disability; 52,359 frequency rate; 11,946 severity rate.

The coal production of Colorado for July, 1936, was 292,833 tons, bringing the production of the first seven months up to 3,458,036 tons, an increase of 574,482 over a similar period of 1935.

Importations of Russian anthracite at Boston in July amounted to 31,000 tons while 4,466 tons of anthracite came from Scotland.

William Morehead has been made Safety En-

gineer of Utah Fuel Company operations. He will be recalled as having made physical and safety inspection of all The Union Pacific Coal Company properties a year or two since.

The world's first plant for making Diesel oil from coal has been opened at Gawber, Yorks, England, the Low Temperature Carbonization, Ltd., having erected same at an outlay of \$75,000, and will specialize in the high grade oil required for road transport vehicles. The oil is also suitable for rail Diesels.

On one pound of coal a modern freight locomotive can haul 8 1-3 tons one mile. This represents a 44% increase in fuel efficiency since 1920. Factors are new construction in locomotives; easier rolling freight cars; scientific adaptation of grades of coal to the particular requirements of the particular locomotive, says "Business Week."

Schools

The State Commissioner of Education, Mr. R. L. Markley, announces that 26 rural schools in the drouth districts of Wyoming will not reopen, the families having left the region due to prevailing conditions. The schools were located in Sheridan, Johnson, Weston and Crook Counties.

Misses Sophie McLimans and Mary Whelan have tendered their resignations to the local School Board having, respectively, accepted positions at Sheridan and New York City, the last named having adopted Girl Scout work with which she has been connected the past year during a leave of absence.

Franklin O'Neal, a coach at the local High School some ten years ago, now of Tacoma, Wash., was a recent visitor in our midst while enroute to his post. "Frank" looks as sturdy and rugged as of yore.

C. W. Kurtz, Superintendent, Reliance Schools, S. D. No. 7, was awarded a Master of Education degree by the University of Wyoming at Laramie on August 27th.

Coach Blanchard, of Rock Springs High School, departed late in August for Newfork Lake, accompanied by the football and other squads to the number of about twenty players and prospects. "Okey" will "put them through their paces," so they'll be in readiness for the opening games.

At a conference recently held in Laramie at which teachers from various sections of the State were in attendance, the question of a retirement law for teachers was discussed, the subject having the endorsement and support of the State Federation of Labor, the American Legion, etc.

Modern Steel Tipple at Reliance

By JAMES L. LIBBY.

THE new modern steel tipple, loading coal on five railroad tracks, completes the intensive construction program carried on at Reliance during 1935 and 1936. This program involved definite plans for the future development of the lower seams, preparing for an increased coal production, improving transportation facilities and a coal preparation plant to meet the more exacting requirements for railroad use.

A new 42-inch gauge motor line haulage, 6,700 feet in length, has been built from the outside mine parting at No. 7½ Seam slope to the tipple. This motor line will also serve the future mines in the lower coal seams, as well as the new mine in No. 7 Seam, just below No. 7½ Seam, which is now under development for coal production.

Three hundred and fifty new pit cars, suitable for mechanical mining and faster haulage, have been placed in service. These cars have bodies that are solid in type, of steel construction with an oak bottom, protected by a steel plate, and hold four tons of coal mechanically loaded. The trucks are fitted with bearings, and have mechanical Timken brakes on all four wheels. Twenty-four of these cars, holding approximately 100 tons of coal, are handled by a 15-ton electric motor on the motor line to the tipple.

After the loaded trips are unhooked at the tipple, the loads travel by gravity onto a car feeder which controls the movement of cars over an automatic scale, and into the rotary gravity dump, where the contents of the cars are dumped against a curved dumping shield with long fingers on the lower edge to allow the fines to pass through and cushion the

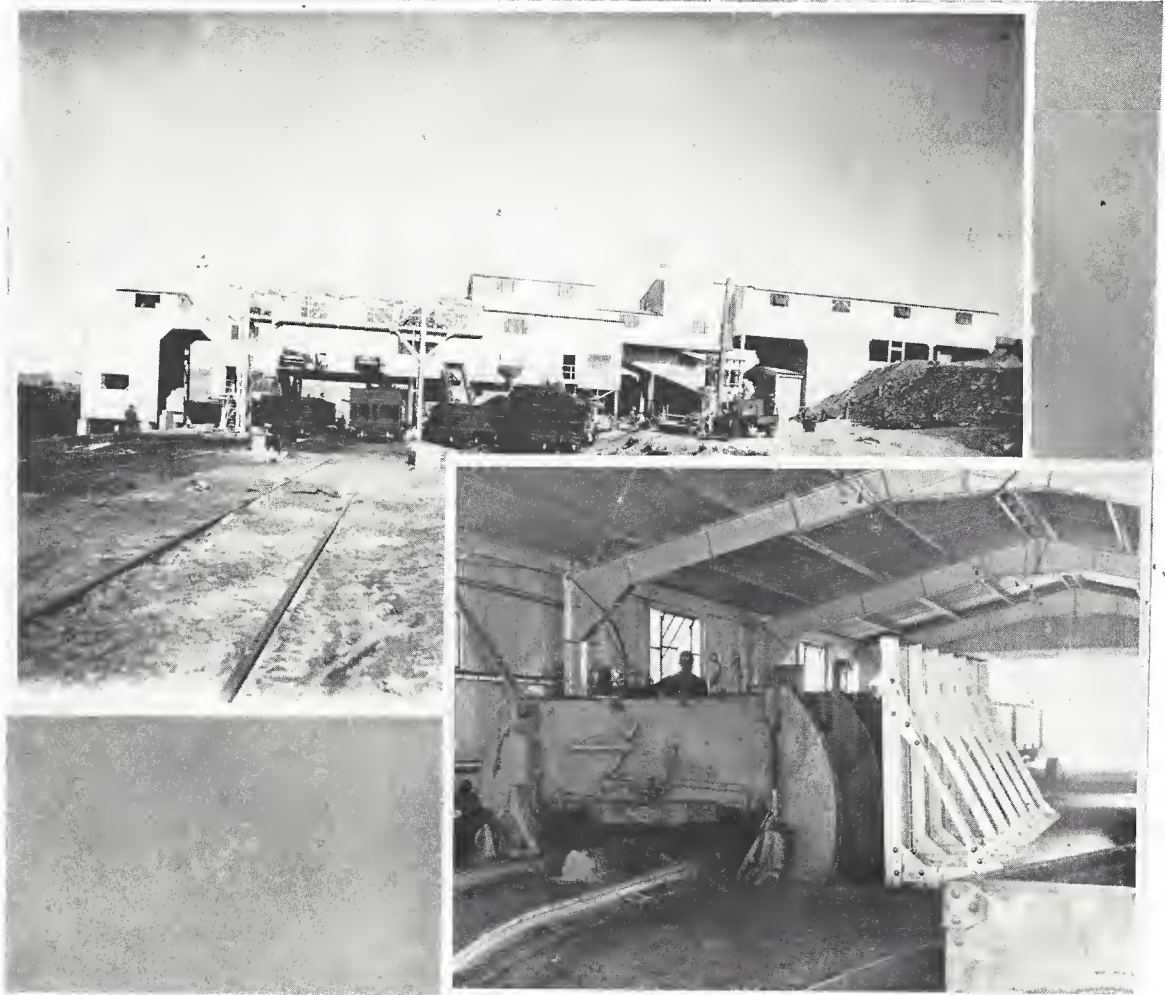
fall of the larger sizes dropping into a 75-ton hopper. The bottom of the hopper has a reciprocating feeder with a variable throw, adjustment from 1 to 6 inches, which regulates the amount of coal placed on the main conveyor belt which carries the coal to the screens.

A 48-inch rubber-covered belt, traveling at a speed of 310 feet per minute and capable of handling 500 tons of coal per hour, is used for the main conveyor. Here the coal is elevated 27 feet, 9 inches, on an 18-degree pitch, with head and tail pulleys 90-foot centers. The head, or drive pulley is a 36-inch diameter, high-intensity magnetic pulley, 50 inches wide. As the coal passes over and falls from the belt at the head pulley, all metallic magnetic substances are attracted and deflected by the magnetic force into a separate discharge chute. The coal stream feeds directly on the upper shaker screen.

The screen unit consists of an upper shaker and a lower shaker, 8 feet in width, with a short pendulum reciprocating motion, making 110 strokes per minute. In the upper shaker screen deck there is a gate which may be opened, permitting the entire product to be loaded on the slack track as run of mine, or may be used for the disposal of mine cleanings. This arrangement is, however, purely an emergency precaution, and not for general use. When the gate is closed for normal conditions, the coal passes over the upper screen perforated plates, where the slack is removed. This screen is of the stepped type, which causes tumbling of the coal, permitting the removal of the adherent degradation that would otherwise ride over on the larger



Trip of loaded cars approaching the tipple.



Upper—View of tipple looking from south. Not quite completed but in service. The loading boom tower not yet covered and some housekeeping in the yard yet remained when picture was taken.

Lower—Rotary dump with empty car in place after dumping.

sizes, and is so arranged that the finer sizes come in contact with the screen plates before the larger or lump coal. The purpose of this upper shaker screen is to remove the slack, or minus 1-inch coal, and the over size is conveyed to the lower shaker. The nut, egg and lump sizes are prepared on the lower shaker, and by means of chutes fed onto the picking tables, working to the west, or at right angles to the main screens.

The slack screenings from the upper shaker are loaded on a shaker conveyor working parallel to and in connection with the three picking tables. The slack travels along the shaker conveyor over gates located above the crushed coal and mixing conveyors, where the product may be mixed with the larger sizes, or loaded into railroad cars through a chute located at the end of the conveyor. The nut travels over a flat ash board, stilt type reciprocating picking table so devised that the product

passes the pickers in a thin, open bed. The egg and lump picking tables are similar in size, construction and action to the nut table.

Traveling directly below the center of the pickers is the house coal and refuse conveyor, so arranged that the refuse travels on the upper run of the drag conveyor to a bin located at the south end of the building, and the house coal travels on the lower run of the conveyor to a 20-ton house coal bin at the north end of the screening plant. By an arrangement of vanes, the cleaned coal for local use is deflected from the picking tables through a chute and conveyed to the house coal bin, and the arrangement is such that the cleaned coal cannot be mixed with the refuse or reject.

The picked coal may continue down the picking tables to either the crushed coal conveyor or the mixing conveyor, or may be loaded directly into the railroad cars. The crushed coal conveyor is a two-

compartment conveyor so constructed that the entire product may be conveyed to a 36-inch single-roll crusher, or, if it is desired to reduce only the larger sizes, this may be accomplished by by-passing the crusher with the smaller sizes and mixing with the crushed coal on the lower run of the conveyor. Just west of the crusher conveyor is the mixing conveyor, which as the name implies, is used for mixing various sizes of picked coal and delivering the product to the loading booms.

Passing directly under the crushed coal and mixing conveyors are located the hinged loading booms serving the lump, egg and nut tracks. These booms are of the pan type, and are so arranged that they may be lowered to the floor of the car in starting and raised as the loading progresses.

An ingenious device for loading box cars from the products of the mixing and crushed coal conveyors is to be located at the north end of the plant. The box cars will be loaded by a box car loader, which is fed by a retractible reciprocating feeder conveyor.

Railroad cars are handled under the dump by means of four car retarders, with a small motor rewind manipulated by the control booth operator.

All mechanical equipment, exclusive of the dump station, is controlled by an operator located in a cabin so spaced that the operator has a clear vision of the entire plant, as well as the loading on the railroad tracks. The tippie man in the dump house will control the loaded car feeder and the empty car haul trip maker. A signal system has been installed, in order that the central control operator may also stop and start the different units as the necessity arises. The plant is completely motorized, with the exception of the mixing gates, which are hand-operated, and has an estimated capacity of four to five thousand tons per day working two shifts.

The Reliance tippie was designed by the Allen & Garcia Company, Chicago, and was erected under the direction of their construction engineer, Mr. G. H. Chapman. The steel was fabricated by E. Burkhardt & Sons Steel and Iron Works, Denver, and the work of construction was carried out by L. P. Friedstedt Co. of Denver under the superintendence of Mr. H. E. Drummond. Like the Rock Springs power plant job referred to elsewhere in this issue of *The Employes' Magazine*, no lost time accidents occurred during the erection of the tippie and the installation of the machinery.

Foremost in the planning and execution of the work and representing The Coal Company, was I. N. Bayless, Assistant General Manager; C. E. Swann, Chief Engineer; J. L. Libby, Assistant Chief Engineer; M. W. Madill, Superintendent; D. C. McKeehan, Chief Electrical Engineer; D. D. Potter, Electrician, and H. A. Lawrence, Outside Foreman. The Reliance tippie is the first steel tippie and screening plant built by The Union Pacific Coal Company and the only one of its class in the Southern Wyoming field.

Sunday in Glasgow

Scotland has always been strict in the matter of keeping the seventh day holy. It is on record that, since the 13th century, the country north of the Tweed has been adept in passing laws making it a crime to do certain things, from archery to auctioneering, on the Sabbath.

It was Thomas Moore, an Irishman, who most memorably epitomized the Scottish attitude towards the observance of the Lord's Day. In his "Sunday Ethics" he resorted to the dialect itself to poke poetical fun at the stern ways of the elders:

For, bless the gude mon, gin he had his ain way,
He'd na let a cat on the Sabbath say "Mew";
Nae birdie maun whistle, nae lambie maun play,
An' Phoebus himsel' could na travel that day,
As he'd find a new Joshua in Andie Agnew.

Similarly, Lord Byron, for England, has had things to say about Scotland's "reforming saints."

But Scotland seems to be backsliding. At any rate, from the *Manchester Guardian* of recent date, we gain the startling information that the Sheriffs-Principal of Lanarkshire and Renfrew have just granted the Glasgow Corporation's petition that the playing of golf on its municipal courses be permitted on Sundays!

It seems that Glasgow has nine publicly-owned golf courses. The decision to petition followed public hearings before the city council, at which objectors were heard and objections considered. The objectors were the Church of Scotland, the Church Council, the Lord's Day Observance Association and the Loyal Orange Order. But the objections were over-ruled! O Scotia! what is the wu-r-rld coming to?
—Ottawa, Ont., "Citizen."

Defective Vision

In eye muscle fatigue tests recently made, it was shown that a person looking at an object lighted with "one foot candle" of light for a given time, showed a 23% decrease in eye muscle reserve. When the light was raised to "100 foot candles" the decrease in eye muscle reserve was reduced to seven percent.

The extent to which human eyes have become impaired might be shown in this analogy—if half of the people walked with crutches, we would realize immediately that something was drastically wrong, that we must change our mode of living. The human eyes have given out to that extent.

Surveys made by eyesight specialists reveal that 23% of all persons of the age of 20 have defective vision. This raises to 39% at 30 years, 48% at 40 years, 78% at 50 years, and 82% at 60 years. The computation carries one step further and shows that 95% of all persons above 60 years have defective vision. This is obviously the greatest structural change brought about in the human body as a penalty of our present Civilization.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark



Our staff photographer is responsible for the two snapshots produced here. On the left is Fred Clark and wife, of Winton. Fred entered the service of the Company at Rock Springs in 1907, is a native of that city, born March 21, 1890. There are five interesting children in the Clark family. He has a Shot Firer's certificate, one also in Mine Rescue and First Aid work, and is quite active in the latter field.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bemis



The couple at the right is Charles W. Bemis and wife. The head of the family was born at Lewis, Indiana, October 6, 1884, and started to work in September, 1915, as a Miner at Rock Springs. He holds a Shot Firer's certificate, also one for First Aid and Mine Rescue work. He was engaged from 1924 to 1928 with the Green River Water Works Company, but returned to his old job in No. 8 in the year last mentioned.

Rock Springs Old Timer Dies

Mrs. George R. Hunter, well-known resident of Rock Springs since 1892, died at her home at 407 "B" Street on Thursday, September 10th. Mrs. Hunter had been ill for an extended period of time, and had been critically ill for several weeks prior to her death.

She was born in Lancashire, England, August 16, 1862. When she was two years old, her parents came to America, locating in Vermont. When she was 16 years old, she moved, with her parents, to Carbon, Wyoming. There she married George R. Hunter on November 15, 1884, making her home there until April, 1892, when Mr. Hunter, who was then employed in the store of the Beckwith-Quinn

Company, was transferred to that company's store at Rock Springs. Since coming to Rock Springs, Mrs. Hunter had very many interesting stories to tell of the early days of her life in Carbon. On their arrival in Rock Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter occupied their home on "B" Street, where she died, they having lived there continuously since that time.

Surviving are her husband, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hunter and their son and daughter, of Rock Springs, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Kommel and daughter, of Salt Lake City, Mrs. Mary Demick, Mrs. Margaret Cunningham and Thomas W. Parker, all of Butte, Montana, to whom sympathy is extended.

The funeral was held Monday, September 14th, in the South Side Catholic Church, with Rev. S. A.

Welsh officiating. The large number present at the funeral and the floral offerings testified to the high respect in which the deceased was held in this community.

Mrs. Gus Ojala

On August 14, 1936, Mrs. Gus Ojala passed away at the Ojala residence in Hanna. Death was due to a heart attack. Mrs. Ojala was born in Alaharma, Finland, November 10, 1874. In 1896 she was married to Gus Ojala and in 1897 they moved to the



Mr. and Mrs. Gus Ojala and granddaughter, Dorene Talo.

United States, settling in Hanna, Wyoming, where they have resided since that time. Mrs. Ojala leaves to mourn her sad departure a husband, three daughters, two sons, one sister and a granddaughter, as well as a host of friends.

Mr. L. N. Sawyer Caller at General Offices

L. N. Sawyer, accompanied by his wife, was a caller at the General Offices the middle of August enroute to Pennsylvania, where the couple will spend their remaining days. Mr. Sawyer was retired May 1st on pension, having reached 70 years. For over 20 years past he had charge of the pumping plant at Kanda, and previous to that connection was located at Fort Steele and Green River. In 1900, he was employed as Locomotive Engineer for the U. P. R. R. at Rawlins, under Foreman Niland.

Old Timers

Old Timers, you know, are not frayed in the mind,
Or derelicts, broken and left far behind.
Old Timers are still on the main traveled road,
Each keeping his place, and each bearing his load.
Don't class them as "has beens", and label them dead;

With keenness of eye and clearness of head
They swing along life with a confident air,
And brook not the trammeling tangles of care.

Perspection is theirs of the long, weary day,
Of storms and of sunshine, of rough spots in the way;

They warn of the place where they slipped on the grade,
They point wandering feet to the paths they have made,
So true and so straight to the center goal,
It gladdens the heart and lifts up the soul.
Who lists to Old Timers, and to them gives heed,
Shall have his road builded with safety and speed.

As guide boards show the through thoroughfare lines,
Experienced voices log the marks and designs
Which point out the course of the following host.
No seeker for progress in life gets the most
Who fails to search out and give place to the past,
Many times will be lost or clearly outclassed
Without an Old Timer there close to his side,
To cheer him, to council, to stand as his guide.

—Author Unknown.

O. G. Sharrer, Superintendent, Hanna



Above is represented Otto G. Sharrer, our Mine Superintendent at Hanna. He was enjoying the band concert upon the occasion of the 12th Annual Reunion of The Old Timers' Association at Rock Springs and was requested to step aside long enough to be "snapped" by the official photographer.

"Britannia Rules the Waves"

GR^{EAT} Britain is justly proud of the construction of the newest Cunard-White Star liner, the "Queen Mary", the last word in the shipbuilder's art. Modernistic in every respect expresses it mildly.

One thousand eighteen feet long, 1,004 at the water line, 118 feet beam, displaces 78,000 tons of water—a speed equal to forty land miles per hour with plenty of power in reserve. Her turbines develop approximately 200,000 horse power, are driven by steam from 27 oil-fired furnaces at 440 pounds pressure at a temperature of 700° F. The horse power of her main engines above mentioned is equal to that of fifty modern passenger locomotives, or forty of those hauling freight.

In all, some 30,000 electric bulbs are used to light the giant.

She can carry on one trip 2,075 passengers, which, as a railroad man figures, would require 65 Pullman sleepers to accommodate this huge list, while her crew would fill fifteen coaches.

The propellers are four in number and weigh each 35 tons, being each 20 feet from tip to tip. Her forward funnel is seventy feet in height from the boat deck, the diameter of each funnel is 30 feet, which would permit three modern locomotives, if placed abreast, to pass through.

An old and trite saying which the writer had most forgotten, namely, "Comparisons are odious", but to give an idea of its immense proportions, the above items are quoted so our readers may be informed as to this giant.

Her three acres of deck space for recreation purposes equal the ground area within the Yale bowl at New Haven.

The rudder, largest ever made, weighs 160 tons.

Her passengers may readily communicate by telephone or radio with any part of the civilized world. There are 14 telephone operators on board

and talks to the interiors or extremes of the various continents are quite common. Radio programs from the world's stations will be picked up and distributed through 38 loudspeakers divided into eight separately controlled groups so that passengers may choose from a variety of the best features on the air from her 31 available wave lengths. Her radio room is, it is said, a mecca for wireless men whenever she is in port. Radio is now recognized as a business in addition to being a safety factor at sea, this latter fact amply demonstrated by the Marconi apparatus on the occasion of the Titanic disaster.

There are 24 unsinkable lifeboats (all motorized) accommodating each 145 people, and each can be lowered fully loaded from the davits under the control of one man.

Now, let's check up their linen supplies: 210,000 towels, 30,000 sheets, 31,000 pillow cases, 21,000 table cloths, 92,000 napkins.

Over 40,000 meals are served upon a single trip, these all prepared in modern electric ranges and ovens. Over half a million pieces of china, glassware and table silver are in use. Now for a peek into the massive refrigerating chambers and spaces where supplies are carried for a round trip we find 3,600 pounds of butter, 20 tons of meat, 6 tons of fresh fish, 50,000 pounds of potatoes, 60,000 eggs, 12,800 pounds of sugar, 3,600 quarts of milk, 2,000 quarts of ice cream, 250 cases of oranges, 10,000 pounds of hams and bacons, 1,200 pounds of coffee, etc., down a list that looks never ending.

The John Brown Company, builders of the Queen Mary, it is learned from the dispatches, will be awarded the order for the "King George V", proposed sister ship, the keel for which will probably be laid down before the end of 1936. It is to have a gross tonnage of 83,000 and prospects are the launching will be early in 1938. Estimated cost \$25,000,000.



The "Queen Mary" in New York Harbor.

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Some Choice Recipes

VEGETABLE SALAD PLATE

Four tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked lima beans, 1-3 cup diced cucumbers, 1 teaspoon chopped onions, 4 green pepper rings, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise.

Peel and scoop out tomatoes. Invert to drain and chill. Mix 3 tablespoons mayonnaise with rest of ingredients (well chilled) and stuff tomatoes. Top with remaining mayonnaise.

COTTAGE CHEESE MOLDS

One tablespoon granulated gelatin, 2 tablespoons cold water, 1 cup cottage cheese, 4 pimento-stuffed olives, chopped; 1-3 cup diced celery, 2 tablespoons cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika.

Soak gelatin 5 minutes in water. Dissolve over boiling water, cool and add to rest of ingredients. Pour into molds and chill until stiff. Unmold on crisp lettuce leaves.

BLUEBERRY SQUARES

Two cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 4 tablespoons fat, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 1 cup washed berries.

Mix dry ingredients, cut in fat. Mixing with knife, add egg and milk. Add berries and spread soft dough one inch thick on shallow pan (well greased). Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Cut in squares and serve warm with butter.

PEACH SHERBET FOR EIGHT

Two cups sugar, 4 cups water, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 cups crushed peaches, 2 egg whites, beaten; 2 teaspoons vanilla.

Boil sugar and water two minutes. Cool and add lemon juice and peaches. Pour into freezer and when half frozen, add rest of ingredients and freeze until stiff.

A CRACKER PIE

Seventeen Graham crackers, rolled; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (slightly less) melted butter.

Method: Mix together well and put into a pie pan, patting it against the sides and bottom of pan. Save out $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the mixture for top of pie. Bake or chill.

Filling: 2 cups milk, 2 egg yolks, 1 teaspoon vanilla, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar, 1 tbs. cornstarch, salt.

Method: Cook filling as a custard in double boiler. Make a meringue of beaten egg whites and sugar. Spread meringue on filling on crust, sprinkle the graham cracker crumbs over top. Brown in slow oven.

BRAN GEMS

One cup flour, 1 teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons sugar, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup bran, 1 egg, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sour milk, 2 tablespoons fat, melted; 1 tablespoon molasses.

Mix ingredients and beat. Half fill greased muffin pans and bake 15 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm or cold with butter.

Nasal Spray For Prevention of Infantile Paralysis

Thousands of letters have been received by the United States Public Health Service inquiring about the nasal spray for the prevention of infantile paralysis. The service gives assurance that there is no indication the disease will be unduly prevalent this year, but makes public the method of preparing the solution which experimentation on monkeys has shown to be the most effective. The method for preparation follows:

Solution A—Dissolve one gram of picric acid in 100 cubic centimeters of 85 per cent physiological salt solution.

Solution B—Dissolve one gram of sodium aluminum sulphate in a similar solution. Any turbidity should be removed by filtering one or more times through the same filter paper.

These two solutions are then mixed in equal amounts and "sprayed into the nostrils three or four times on alternate days, and weekly thereafter during the presence of poliomyelitis."

The health service says that while tests have shown that no harm can be caused to humans by this spray, its preventive effects have been tested only on animals and therefore have no proven value as a safeguard to man.

Children Need Proteins

Studies carried on at the Ford Hospital in Detroit for the past three years indicate the need of the growing child for protein is higher than has been commonly supposed. The average boy of fourteen requires from 100 to 120 grams of protein a day. This amount represents, in terms of actual food, one quart of milk, six ounces of meat, three ounces of cottage cheese and two eggs. About fifteen per cent of the diet in terms of calories should be protein. Children do not grow normally on less.

Bed Making

Anyone who has made beds knows it is not always easy to place a sheet in exactly the right position for sleeping comfort without a great deal of pulling and adjusting and a number of trips around the bed. A new idea that saves the housewife this bother is the sheet with a colored thread across the bottom, marking the proper place to turn it under so that it is anchored securely to the bed and at the same time gives ample room for comfort.

Activities of Women

Jeff Davis county, in Texas, is ruled by women. Mrs. E. H. Fowlkes is county judge; Mrs. F. L. Sproul, sheriff, and Miss Virginia Lee Ellis, county treasurer.

Mrs. Pearl Fawthrop is the highway superintendent in the town of Half Moon, N. Y. She is said to be the only woman in the state to hold such a job.

Between establishing air records, Miss Amelia Earhart devotes considerable time to a less spectacular angle of her profession—she studies, lectures and writes on aviation.

The only countries in the world where women receive the same wages as men for the same kind of work are Czecho-Slovakia, The Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

The king of England's oldest living relative is his great aunt, Princess Louise, who recently celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday. She lives at Kensington palace, London, which is also the home of Princess Alice and Princess Beatrice.

In Madrid, Spain, inmates of the women's prison are permitted to have their babies with them, the institution maintaining a children's ward where their mothers can be with them for several hours each day.

Members of the Associated Country Women of the World from fifteen foreign nations recently erected a tablet to international peace and friendship on the International Peace bridge between Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, Ont.

Out of a party of twenty sent under Harvard university and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the little Russian village of Ak-Bulak, in the southern Ural mountains, to observe the total eclipse of the sun, no fewer than eight were women.

Forty mothers of the little village of Dougaville, in the Pas de Calais, which has only 550 inhabitants, have been decorated with the French medal honoring mothers of large families. One of the

mothers has thirteen children, all of whom are married, and eighty grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The decoration ceremony also was marked by the celebration of the golden wedding of five couples in the village.

Household Hints

If jelly seems rather pale in color, use fruit coloring to get the desired tint.

THINK IT OUT

When you have so much work to do you don't know where to start, just sit down for a minute and plan it all out. Otherwise you will not accomplish half that you start out to do.

BAD FOR BOTH

Avoid scraping pans to remove food that has been stuck. Soak for a while and then use cleanser and wire wool. Scraping with a knife will prove injurious to any pan, to say nothing of the knife.

THE BREAD BOX

The bread box should be washed, dried and aired once a week to insure its keeping sweet. Even tiny breadcrumbs allowed to accumulate in the bottom of the box will cause an unpleasant odor and mold on the larger pieces of bread, so the washing is essential, not just wiping out with a cloth.

TO BRIGHTEN BRASS

The brightness can be brought back to dull brass by soaking it for about a half hour in a pint of boiling water to which a little rock ammonia has been added. After removal, polish with a chamois.

THE SHABBY TOILET SEAT

There are splendid washable enamels on the market at present that may be used to renovate the worn toilet seat. They are quick-drying, cover with one coat and give an entirely different and sanitary appearance to the bathroom.

FACTS ABOUT GLYCERINE

A few drops of glycerine added to the starch will give linens an attractive gloss.

Glycerine applied to calloused areas on the soles of the feet will act as a wonderful softener.

If your fingernails are brittle and dry, rub the tips of fingers well with glycerine each night before retiring.

A teaspoon of glycerine added to the rinse water when washing silk stockings will keep the hose soft and pliable and help preserve the color.

MASHED POTATOES

When mashed potatoes must be delayed in serving, put a clean folded towel over the top of the pot to absorb the steam. The potatoes will be the

desired creamy perfection even if served much later than intended.

Fall Housecleaning

I love to greet a clean October day,
A world fresh-washed and then spread out to dry
Beneath the radiance of a clear blue sky,
While strong winds roll the great white clouds away.
Reserve your praise for Spring's bright hours of
May,

Or Summer's wealth, that overflows July;
Give me the Autumn, harvests all laid by,
My house in order, Winter on its way.

For I have done with Summer's work; today
In row on row, my fruits before me lie.
Then let the strong winds blow—for what care I!
The Summer past, I would not bid it stay,
The year has run its course, my work is done,
And I may shine my windows in the sun.

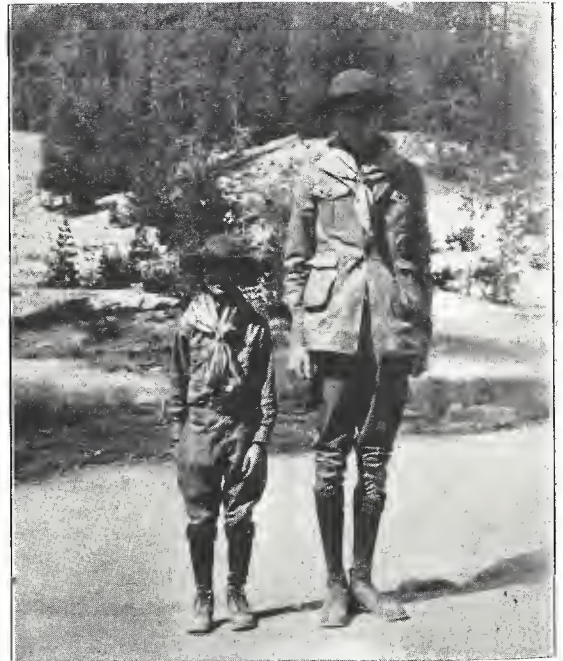
—Eloise Hamilton, in *Westward*.

Mrs. Z. A. Portwood

There died at the family residence at Reliance. August 20, Mrs. Gertrude Portwood, wife of Z. A. Portwood, one of our employes at that point. Mrs. Portwood had been a patient sufferer for several years and death was considered a happy release. She leaves besides her husband the following survivors: son (Alvin), daughter (Mrs. Jack Rafferty), both of Reliance. She was born in Brooklyn, New York, and came to Reliance to reside in 1913, was active in club and social work there and will be greatly missed by her large circle of friends and acquaintances. The remains will be interred in Crown Hill Cemetery, Denver. Services were held in the South Side Catholic Church by Rev. S. A. Welsh, morning of August 21. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved.

Harold Morgan is Tallest Employee

Harold Morgan, Timberman in the Winton Mines, who is a Scoutmaster at that point as well as being Drum Major of the Reliance-Winton Band, is without question the tallest man on the Company payrolls, being 6 feet 7 inches. He is shown here resplendent in his new uniform. Accompanying also is a photo of him taken in Yellowstone Park as a Boy Scout some eight to ten years ago, from which it will be noted he was quite a "big boy" then. Harold was born in Fairhaven, Pennsylvania in 1911, is married, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Morgan of Hanna. His schooling was received at Hanna, graduating from its High School in 1929. He worked in Mine No. 2 there until it was abandoned and was transferred to Winton in May, 1934.



Harold Morgan as a Boy Scout in Yellowstone Park.



Harold Morgan in his uniform as Drum Major of the Reliance-Winton Band.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Autumn Hat Models

Toques everywhere, made high with flower or feather trimmings, or towering bows.

Visored caps in new shapes and berets that are different.

The new hats usually are made of felt or taupe. There are velvety antelope felts and reversible felts that are dull on one side and shiny on the other, but few velvet hats. High turbans made of chiffon or tulle, soft and light, are chic for dressy fall wear.

Veils continue to be used on many of the first autumn hats, chiefly for trimming in bows and bands and sashes.

Berets for all women are in fashion. There are debutante berets, plaited all around into a fitted head band and worn off the forehead. There are round, padded berets that are worn forward over the forehead, and trimmed with feathers or flowers on top. There are small berets that leave one side of the head exposed entirely.

Furs

The first of the Winter models to be launched are always the furs. It seems odd that, at the peak of the Summer heat the cold-weather garments are ready for our inspection, but the far-sighted woman orders her coat early. Many of the most beautiful pelts—sable, mink, broadtails—are picked out and held in reserve for women before they depart for their holidays. Prices are lower in Summer and furriers have more time to work on their models than when the Winter rush is on.

Now as to the furs themselves. As collection after collection passed before us we noted large numbers of gray coats—they were in kid, caracul and broadtail. Both gray and white seem to be making a big bid for attention.

Fall Costumes

Merchants are showing a costume for late summer and early fall wear made of black net over rustling taffeta—it has the new basque-type bodice of taffeta, fits close to the waistline and outlines all the curves of the bust. The net skirt, banded at the hemline in taffeta, is full, flared, etc., over a taffeta sheath. Neckline low and square, short, puffed sleeves of net banded in taffeta. To go with this, a huge taffeta hat or a small, open-crowned affair of black velvet. It all sounds so stunning that our informant says, "You'll certainly make 'em turn around."

Girl Scout Notes

Mrs. Wm. Chester, National official of the Girl Scouts of America, accompanied by her husband, recently spent considerable time in the Jackson Hole country, looking up available sites, so the story is related in the press, for the location of a National summer camp for selected and outstanding members of that organization. If the project meets with approval of the executive department, it contemplates accommodations for 100 girls, together with staff officials (two girls from each of our 48 states). The privilege of attending the rendezvous will be accorded on a merit basis.

Potter-Kruljac Nuptials

Miss Theresa Kruljac and Clarence Potter were united in marriage Saturday evening, August 22, at the North Side Catholic rectory, the Rev. Albin Gnidovec performing the ceremony.

The bride is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Kruljac and has lived in Rock Springs about three years, having come here from Pittsburgh, Ill., with her parents. She was born in Christopher, Ill.

Mr. Potter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Potter and has grown to manhood in Rock Springs. He was graduated from the local high school in the class of 1931. He is in the employ of The U. P. Coal Co., working on the tippie at No. 8. The young couple are at home to their friends at 118 Logan Street.

Boy Scout Activities

Boy Scouts from Foreign Lands

AS CHRONICLED in a recent issue, we are able to furnish more data as to Boy Scouts from foreign climes who have spent considerable time in the United States and Canada during the summer months just past. Their movements should make interesting reading for Boy Scouts in this section. It looks to the writer as though they were royally entertained at every place they visited:

"Guests from far-off parts of our Scouting World Brotherhood have visited us recently and brought with them from their home lands good wishes to every American Scout:

"First to arrive were twenty-nine *Norwegian Scouts* members of Troop 31, Oslo, one of Norway's outstanding Troops. They stayed here for a month, visiting twelve states and Canada on a goodwill tour of 3,793 miles, under the auspices of the International League of the Norsemen—'Nordmanns Forbundet'—an association of Norwegians all over the world. Before leaving Norway, the Troop was inspected by King Haakon VII, Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha in their training camp outside the Norwegian capital.

"From the minute they put foot on American soil, where President Head officially welcomed them to the National Office, they were kept busy sightseeing and visiting. They saw West Point, met Governor Lehman of New York, broadcast a greeting home over the General Electric Company's powerful short-wave station at Schenectady, N. Y. They admired Niagara Falls, toured the Ford Motor plant as the guests of Henry Ford, stayed for a week in Minneapolis, camped with the Akron, Ohio, Scouts and finished up in Washington and New York.

"They had hardly started on their extensive tour before another group of Brother Scouts arrived, this time twenty-four Scout leaders from *Poland*. They visited the Ten Mile River camp of the New York Boy Scouts, and the National Training Center, the Schiff Scout Reservation, where they were entertained at a camp fire by Troop 1, of Mendham, N. J. They then left for Washington and continued from here to Pittsburgh, Pa., where Scouts connected with Polish organizations held a reception for them. Then, splitting into three groups and under the guidance of the Polish Catholic Union, they went to cities having large Polish settlements for an extended stay.

"Led by Dr. G. F. Morton, headmaster of the Leeds Modern School, Leeds, England, which they attend, 25 British Boy Scouts had a busy day in New York after their arrival on the *Queen Mary's* record-breaking voyage.

"Before leaving for a three weeks' stay in the Laurentian Mountains, the group visited the National Scout Office, saw the principal sights of the city including attendance at a Columbia broadcast and viewing the scenes back stage of Radio City Music Hall Theatre, largest in America.

"We were happy to extend the handclasp of welcome to our Brother Scouts, who proved themselves worthy representatives of their respective countries."

Scout Campers Study Nature

WITH the teeming life of forest and field on every side, it is but natural that the Boy Scouts should turn to the study of nature as one of their chief camping activities. Now their work of spying upon the birds and small game of the woodland, collecting leaves, flowers and insects, and building nature trails and museums, is in full swing.

At the Ten Mile River reservation in Sullivan County, where the Boy Scouts of Greater New York pitch their tents, each borough camp has its own nature department and museum. Camp Man of Queens Council reports greater interest than ever this season in nature study. For example, more than 150 boys crawl out of their cots at 6 o'clock each morning to observe the early birds.

These enthusiasts have seen more than fifty of the 120 or so bird species that are known to visit the neighborhood of the camp. In the underbrush, too, they have startled deer, rabbits, chipmunks, red squirrels and other creatures, says a writer in a late issue of *New York Times*.



Boy Scouts engaged in nature study.

Collections of flora are popular among the Queens boys. The nearby forest abounds in plant life of all descriptions, in lowly fungi and lichens, in mosses, ferns, wild flowers, thick brush and tall trees. Leaf specimens are gathered by blueprint, plaster cast or by pressing. Nature trails, with the flora carefully identified along the way, are being extended.

Near nature museums, wild flower gardens are cultivated, outdoor aquariums are being built for turtles, frogs, newts and so forth; pits are being dug for garter snakes, puff adders, grass snakes, black snakes and many other non-poisonous, beneficial reptiles which are camp guests in the summer.

Often Scout camps are preserves for wild life and nurseries for a wide variety of trees and shrubs. Thus at Camp Po-ho-ka on the Wabash River, the summer headquarters of Evansville (Ind.) Scouts, the boys have had a hand in reforesting the land, and, while so engaged, they have made a bird sanctuary by erecting feeding stations, bird houses and bird baths.

Frequently experts cooperate in the museum work. The boys of Camp No-Be-Bo-Sco of the North Bergen (N. J.) Council, for example are working with the Newark Museum of Natural History in a survey of local reptiles; last season they presented some of the snakes captured on their camp site to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. In Minneapolis camps, Scouts have specialized in nature photography and geology under the supervision of skilled teachers.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

The Sunbeam and the Captive

IT is autumn. We stand on the ramparts, and look out over the sea. We look at the numerous ships, and at the Swedish coast on the opposite side of the sound, rising far above the surface of the waters which mirror the glow of the evening sky. Behind us the wood is sharply defined; mighty trees surround us, and the yellow leaves flutter down from the branches. Below, at the foot of the wall, stands a gloomy looking building enclosed in palisades. The space between is dark and narrow, but still more dismal must it be behind the iron gratings in the wall which cover the narrow loopholes or windows, for in these dungeons the most depraved of the criminals are confined. A ray of the setting sun shoots into the bare cells of one of the captives, for God's sun shines upon the evil and the good. The hardened criminal casts an impatient look at the bright ray. Then a little bird flies towards the grating, for birds twitter to the just as well as to the unjust. He only cries, "Tweet, tweet," and then perches himself near the grating, flutters his wings, pecks a feather from one of them, puffs himself out, and sets his feathers on end round his breast and throat. The bad, chained man looks at him, and a more gentle expression comes into his hard face. In his breast there rises a thought which he himself cannot rightly analyze, but the thought has some connection with the sunbeam, with the bird, and with the scent of violets, which grow luxuriantly in spring at the foot of the wall. Then there comes the sound of the hunter's horn, merry and full. The little bird starts, and flies away, the sunbeam gradually vanishes, and again there is darkness in the room and in the heart of that bad man. Still the sun has shone into that heart, and the twittering of the bird has touched it.

Sound on, ye glorious strains of the hunter's horn; continue your stirring tones, for the evening is mild, and the surface of the sea, heaving slowly and calmly, is smooth as a mirror.

—Hans Andersen's *Fairy Tales*.

Orderliness

A portable coat rack for the children's room is an aid in teaching orderliness. The rack is made with two upright posts fastened to a sturdy base and a horizontal rod stretching from the top of one post to the other. Low cupboards at either end provide a place to store toys when they are not in use.

Conundrum

By moving three stars only, can you turn the triangle upside down?

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Answer: Move the three corner stars, placing one immediately below the figure, the other two at the upper corners, as below:

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Is English Fallacious

"We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes; But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes. Then one fowl is a goose, but two are called geese, Yet the plural of moose should never be meese! You may find a lone mouse or a whole nest of mice, But the plural of house is houses, not hices! If the plural of man is always called men, Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen? If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet, And I give you a boot—would a pair be called beet? If one is a tooth, and a whole set are teeth, Why should not the plural of booth be called beeth?

Then one may be that and three would be those, Yet hat in the plural would never be hose; And the plural of cat is cats, and not cose! We speak of a brother, and also of brethren, But though we say mother, we never say methren! Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him, But imagine the feminine she, shis and shim! So English, I fancy, you all will agree, Is the funniest language you ever did see!

—*Author unknown.*

MODERN DEFINITIONS

Teacher: "Willie, what are the two genders?"

Willie: "Masculine and feminine. The masculine are divided into temperate and intemperate and the feminine into frigid and torrid."

Tongue twisters have always been amusing, but we have one that we guarantee will send any party goofy. Say this one fast: A skunk sat on a stump. The skunk thunk the stump stunk and the stump thunk the skunk stunk.

GREEN ONES AND RIPE ONES

Mother—What on earth have you got there?

Small Boy—Just a little green snake.

Mother—Put it down this instant! It might be just as poisonous as a ripe one!



Real pond lilies taken in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Helm, Hanna, Wyoming. The lilies are Margaret Mary Sullivan, Sarah Ellen Cummings, Beverly Wright, Lenore Burford, Connie Kelly and Marjorie Wright.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Anton Mamone is confined to his home with an attack of lagrippe.

Mrs. Harry Crofts and daughter, Wilma Jean, are visiting relatives in Kemmerer.

Miss Nancy Monteith has returned to Salt Lake City, Utah, after having visited here with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Monteith.

August Gentilini is confined to his home with illness. Mr. and Mrs. Dave Kinniburgh are the proud parents of a baby son born Thursday, August 20th.

Miss Kathryn Skorup, of Washington, D. C., visited here with her mother, Mrs. Matilda Skorup.

The Raino Matson family visited with relatives in Jackson on Labor Day.

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., has returned from a trip through the Yellowstone National Park.

Claude Mitchell has been confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Walker are the proud parents of a baby son born Sunday, August 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Elias and Miss Mary Taylor have returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Anderson have returned from a six weeks' visit with relatives in Southern California.

Dr. H. J. Arbogast has been on the sick list.

The Harold Cook family spent Labor Day in Jackson and Moran.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McKeehan have been called to Terre Haute, Indiana, by the death of a relative.

Nestor Johnson is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crofts, Harry Crofts and son, Charles, spent Labor Day in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cook have returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in British Columbia and the Northwest.

Uno Wiljke, of Washington, D. C., is visiting here with his mother, Mrs. Apo Utila.

Reese Philips has moved into the house vacated by M. F. Mitchell at "E" Plane.

Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Roe have returned from a short vacation spent in the Jackson Hole.

Steve Pavlich has gone to Tacoma, Washington, where he expects to locate.

Edward Parr, of No. 8 Mine, has accepted a position in Reliance.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Dupont and family vacationed in New Mexico with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers spent Labor Day in Utah visiting with friends.

Mr. William Mattonen has returned to his home here from the Wyoming General Hospital, where he has been a patient for the past two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Duzik and daughter spent Labor Day in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter are leaving for a two weeks' visit in Iowa with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fox, of Winton, visited recently at the John Meeks home here.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Tauno Ruotsala, who was married recently to Miss Florence Ryder, of Rock Springs. The young couple are making their home in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Thomas Hall is on the sick list.

Mr. H. Lawrence and daughter, Billie, have returned

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from Watertown, New York, where they attended the funeral services for Mrs. Lawrence, whose death occurred suddenly here. They were accompanied back by Miss Hazel Alexander. Mrs. Lawrence will be sadly missed by her many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Canestrini have returned to their home after visiting in Rock Springs for two weeks.

Billie Zelenka has been on the sick list.

Miss Lois Baxter left recently for Ogden, where she has entered the Dee Hospital for training. Her many friends wish her success in her vocation.

Mrs. John E. Fuhrer has been vacationing in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Murray, of Rock Springs, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walters.

Elmer Meeks, Shighern Hattori and Henry Nalivka have returned to their homes here after being stationed in the C. C. C. camps.

Mr. and Mrs. William Greek visited recently with friends here.

Mrs. Harry Richardson has been on the sick list.

Miss Esther Stroud is attending Henager's Business College in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spence, of Salt Lake City, visited with relatives recently.

Miss Cecelia Sprowell is visiting at the Matt Medill home.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Tony Varros in the death of their little daughter, Florence, which occurred recently.

Mrs. Guy Thomas returned recently from Rochester, Minnesota, where she accompanied her daughter, Helene, who went to Mayo Brothers for treatment. Mrs. Thomas reports Helen's condition as better.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Reuter are driving a new Chevrolet.

Mr. Bill Wardlow is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. Z. Portwood in the loss of his wife, her death occurring at her home here August 20. Besides her husband, Mrs. Portwood is survived by one son, Alvin Edward, one daughter, Mrs. Jack Rafferty, and two grandchildren. Rev. S. A. Welsh officiated at funeral services at the South Side Catholic Church, Rock Springs, August 21. The body was taken to Denver for interment.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson and family have returned from a month's vacation spent in Colorado and Oklahoma.

Mrs. Roy Hiner and son, Junior, are spending the summer in California.

Mrs. Leonard Mullins and daughter, Patsy May, Mrs. Paul Byland and daughter, Patsy Lee, of Cushing, Oklahoma, are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barwick are spending their vacation in Los Angeles with their daughter, Mrs. Leo Madsen and

family.

Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter, Donna Jean, of Hanna, were guests at the J. V. McClelland home recently.

Mrs. Stewart Law and daughters, Betty Jean and Marian Ruth, have returned from a visit in Harrisburg, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Dodds are the parents of a baby girl born in Salt Lake City on August 14.

Mr. Leon Millard, former high school music instructor and Mrs. Millard visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keeney and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Swanson are the parents of a daughter, born at Rock Springs on Friday, August 21.

Mrs. Thomas Edwards and son, of Winton, were weekend visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wales, Sr., visited in Jackson recently.

Mrs. D. K. Wilson and daughter, Janet, visited relatives in Superior during the month.

Winton

The community extends congratulations to Mr. John Lewis and Miss Margaret Herd, who were married in Rock Springs on September 5, 1936.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Zakovich are the proud parents of a baby son born at the hospital in Rock Springs on September 10, 1936.

Mr. Sidney Thomas is spending a month visiting with friends in Los Angeles, California.

Doctor Krueger and family spent a two weeks' vacation at Moran, Wyoming. While there, the Doctor spent considerable time improving his cabin, which is located on Pacific Creek, north of Moran.

Dr. Frank Bertonicil, of Omaha, Nebraska, took Dr. Krueger's place while he was on vacation.

The community extends congratulations to Mr. Paul Kragovich and Miss Velma Adams, who were married September 5, 1936. The young couple will reside in Winton.

Mr. Thomas Dodds, Jr., who completed his education at the University of Wyoming this summer has accepted a teaching position at Mountain View, Wyoming.

Mrs. Charles Besso spent a week end visiting in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. LeRoy Jones and son are spending the month visiting with her parents in Detroit, Michigan. When Mrs. Jones and son return from Detroit, the family plans to move to Alhambra, California, where Mr. Jones will go into business.

Mr. Robert Dodds returned to his studies at Laramie, Wyoming, on September 20, 1936, after spending the summer working here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels spent their vacation visiting with friends and relatives in the northern part of Wyoming.

Mrs. Dee Zimmerman and daughter, Winifred, spent the month visiting with relatives in Louisville, Mo.

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Rock Springs

Hanna

Mrs. George Wilkes had as guests for a few days her uncle, Robert Burton, and son, Bryant, of Chicago.

Mrs. A. Sprague and sons, of Oakley, California, who have been visiting at the Frank Ryder home, left for their home.

Miss Lenore Burford entertained a number of her friends at a birthday party at the Community Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Stuart, of Los Angeles, visited with Mrs. Stuart's mother, Mrs. Mangan, recently.

Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Wood and Dorothy Morris attended the Epworth League Institute at Medicine Bow Lodge.

Miss Isabel O'Malley, of Washington, visited here with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Warburton.

Miss Amelia Leino, of Chicago, visited here with her father, Mr. John Leino.

Mrs. L. T. Love had as her guest for a few days her mother, Mrs. George Stewart, of Omaha, Nebr.

Mrs. Jack Milne and Miss Dorothy Benedict entertained at a "get acquainted" party honoring their sister, Mrs. M. Tolin, at the home of Mrs. Milne, on August 20.

Mrs. M. Klaseen had as guests for a few days Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Nord and daughters, Delores and Audrey, and son, Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chmela and son, Lester, and niece, Rose Mary Olson, of Iona, Minnesota.

Miss Evelyn Brindley left for Savery, Wyoming, where she will teach in the Savery school.

An exhibit of flowers, vegetables, baked goods, etc., was held at the Community Hall on August 28. Prizes were awarded which were donated by the various business men and women. A baby show was held in the afternoon and prizes were awarded to the heaviest baby, the lightest baby, the one whose birthday was nearest to the date of the fair, the youngest baby, etc. This affair was sponsored by the Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church. It was the first ever held in Hanna and was such a success that it was decided to make it an annual affair.

A reception was held at the Community Hall on September 4, for the school teachers, sponsored by the Pythian Sisters. The Community was invited and a good time was enjoyed by the large number that attended.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Nestor Nurmi in the death of their daughter, Miss Ella Nurmi, who died on August 24 from complications after an appendicitis operation. Miss Nurmi was born in Hanna on December 17, 1911. She attended the Hanna school, of which she was a graduate with the class of 1932. She attended the University of Wyoming and had been teaching for the past few years. Funeral services were held on Friday, August 28, at the Finn Hall and interment made in the Hanna Cemetery.

Death again visited our community on August 26, when Mrs. Jennie Jackson passed away after a short illness. Mrs. Jackson, 47 years of age, was born in Laramie, but had been a resident of Hanna for the past twenty years, where she leaves a host of friends who mourn her passing. She is survived by three sisters, Miss Bertha Peterson, of Laramie, Mrs. Bradbury, of Parco, and Mrs. H. Loftus, of Minnesota. Funeral services were held in the Episcopal Church in Hanna, after which the body was taken to Laramie, where services were held in the Masonic Temple and burial made in the Green Hill cemetery.

The wedding of Miss Hazel Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones, of Hanna, and Thomas Lucas, the son of Mrs. Bateman, also of Hanna, was solemnized in a beautiful ceremony at the Methodist Church on Sunday, September 6, at 12 o'clock, noon. The ring service of the Methodist Church was read by Rev. W. P. Wood. The bride entered on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage, to the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March, played by Miss Doris Sheratt accompanied by Mrs. O. C. Buehler. The bride wore white satin and a veil, and carried white roses and chrysanthemums. Mrs. A. G. Craw-

ford, of Denver, was matron of honor, Miss Dorothy Rüssel and Miss Mamie Presener, of Denver, were bridesmaids. The bride's sister, Jo Ann Jones, was flower girl. Albert G. Crawford, of Denver, was best man, and LeRoy Jones and Andrew Ruskanen were ushers. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

Mrs. Lucas, a graduate nurse of the Presbyterian Hospital, in Denver, has been employed in that profession for the past two years. Mr. Lucas is employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company and the couple will make their home in Hanna after a trip to various parts of Colorado.



Henry Jones, Mine Clerk at Hanna, spent his vacation in attendance as a delegate to the K. of P. Convention at Detroit.

Rock Springs' Store Manager, Thomas A. Marshall and family left for a ten days' vacation in California.

Bill Banks, Bookkeeper at the local store, attended the Elks Convention at Los Angeles and spent the balance of his vacation in that vicinity.

Mrs. E. R. Jefferis and E. R. Jefferis, Jr., returned August 19 from a two weeks' trip to Chicago and St. Louis.

Miss Mary Taylor, of the Rock Springs Store, spent her vacation at Ogden and Salt Lake City.

Miss Anna Baird, of the General Office staff, accompanied by her mother, motored to California on pleasure bent.

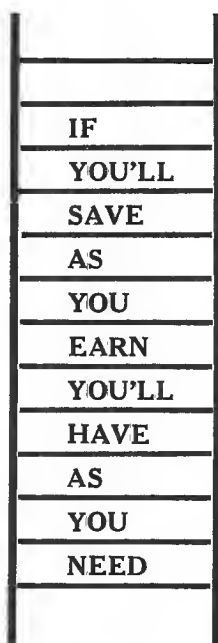
Assistant Treasurer J. D. Foster and family motored to Sheridan during his vacation.

R. R. Knill and family spent their vacation in Illinois with relatives. Ray played golf on several grass courses at Peoria, Pekin, Decatur, Bloomington, etc., and prefers the oiled sand greens for "putting".

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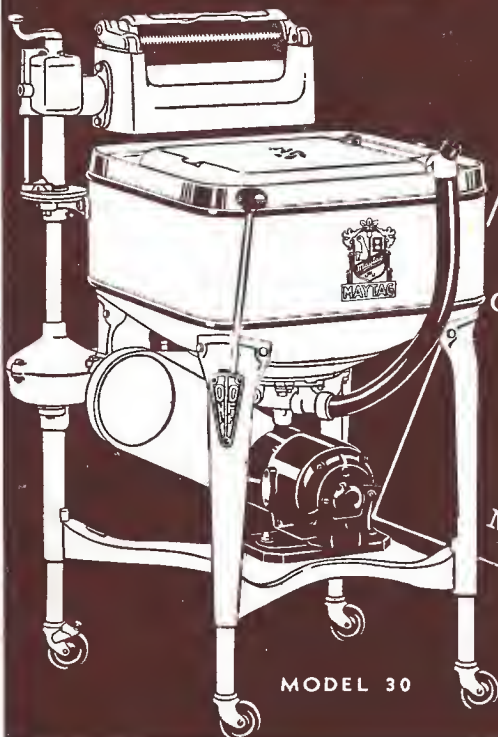
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